THE TAXING SYSTEM FOR THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

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A

BRIEF OUTLINE

OF THE

EXISTING SYSTEM

FOR

THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA;

TO WHICH IS ANNEXED

A TABULAR STATEMENT

OF

LEGISLATIVE ENACTMENTS

FROM 1773 TO 1826.

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BY

ALEXANDER ANNAND, A.B.,

OF LINCOLN'S-INN; LATE OF JESUS COLLEGE, CAMBRIDGE.

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ON

THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA,

&c. &c.

Preliminary Remarks.

HAVING found it necessary, in the course of an inquiry which I was prosecuting, to acquire some knowledge of the system under which the government of British India is administered, I was referred to the proceedings in Parliament, and to the Acts founded on those proceedings, as well as to various papers which have been printed by the East-India Company, as sources from whence I might derive the most full and satisfactory information.

Such a variety of matter presented itself in those documents, that I felt dismayed at entering upon an investigation which would necessarily demand the devotion of so great a portion of time and labour, and that, too, on a subject regarding which I had imbibed the general feeling, that what relates to India is too dry and uninteresting to merit much attention. To escape the infliction, I possessed myself of many of the publications printed within the last two years and during the parliamentary enquiry now in progress, in the hope that I might find, in a compressed form, the matter of which I was in search; but I discovered in those works so much party feeling, such strong prejudices in favour of some particular interest, while so limited a view was taken of the leading question relating to the government of India, that I was constrained to follow the advice originally given me.

I have gone through the task; and great as the labour has been, I do not regret it. At each step of the inquiry fresh matter of interest arose.

I traced with wonder and admiration the herculean efforts of a commercial body

body in establishing the trade with India, and in supplanting or expelling their powerful European competitors who had preceded them in the field of enterprize. After acquiring an empire so vast and various in extent and population, the same body has been constituted, under Parliamentary regulation, the main instrument in conducting the anomalous, and yet singularly efficient system under which the affairs of India are administered.

The subject forms a prominent feature in the history of our country, from earliest period of the Company's establishment under Elizabeth. The results present the surest guide for future legislation. The period has now arrived when that task will devolve upon Parliament.

It is not my intention, even if I possessed the requisite qualifications, to enter upon a lengthened review of Indian history, or of our commerce with the East; the latter branch has been fully treated of in the official documents and accounts before the public, in a manner which renders the performance of such a task at the present moment unnecessary.

I propose, therefore, to trace in a simple, but connected form, the outline of the present system. I do so perfectly free from any bias in favour of particular interests, but with an anxiety to maintain those principles which appear best calculated to promote the various interests involved in the great and general question.

It is with these feelings that I venture to add my mite to the general mass of contributions on Indian subjects.

Territorial Possessions.

The territorial possessions derived by the Company from the grant of the Dewanny in 1765, induced the Proprietors of East-India Stock, under the persuasion that they were entitled to participate in the supposed benefits which had accrued from the employment of their capital in making those acquisitions, to move and carry, in opposition to the Court of Directors, a resolution for an increase of their dividends.

Parliamentary Provisions.

This measure led to the interference of Parliament, first, in restricting the dividend within certain limits; and secondly, after a lengthened inquiry, to the

the introduction of the regulating act of 1773, by which a defined system was introduced for the government of our increasing empire, stability was given to the home authorities, and vigour and uniformity were attempted to be infused into the councils abroad

1773. Directors.

The Directors had been elected for one year only, but it was found that their continuance in office was so short, and so much time was taken up in their re-election, that they had neither leisure to form, nor time to execute, any permanent system for the general advantage of the Company.

To remedy this defect, it was ordered that, instead of an election, as formerly, of twenty-four Directors for the space of one year only, six Directors were to be chosen for four, six for three, six for two, and six for one year, after which the Directors were to be elected for four years.

The necessity for this alteration, as the Company's affairs became more complicated and extended, was too apparent to need much argument in its support, and it may be fairly questioned whether experience does not authorize a belief that an election for a longer period than four years would greatly conduce to the advantage of the Company's affairs. The object might be effected by providing that a Director, having served four years, should be eligible to be re-chosen at the ensuing election without being a year absent from the Direction. The duration of his seat in the Direction after four years would then, as now, be subject to the vote of his constituents; and the means of his rejection would thus be preserved, should circumstances call for the exercise of such a power on the part of the Proprietors. Permanency in the leading counsels of the Executive body, calculated to produce consistency and uniformity, is most essential to the success of the important trusts committed to the Directors.

Persons who have served the Company in India were not qualified for being chosen Directors until they had resided two years in England.

This regulation, which still exists, arose from a belief that some of the principal servants of the Company abroad had acquired an undue influence in the Court of Directors; and that, in case of their having been guilty of any irregularities

1773.
Directors.

irregularities or improper conduct in India, they might be able to screen themselves from all enquiry by becoming members of that Court.

The period of its enactment so immediately followed the gross malversations with which it was supposed the service generally was justly chargeable, that it might then have been a measure of necessity; but under the improved state of the service, both civil and military, as well as the more effectual and regular controul under which they are placed, it is calculated to deprive the home councils of the aid of talents and local knowledge of passing events in India. Instances are not wanting in which those advantages have been lost to the Directors by the operation of the legal impediments, followed either by the non-occurrence of a vacancy, or other circumstances, which have entirely precluded the party from obtaining the suffrages of the Proprietors.

All collusive transfers of stock to qualify individuals to vote at the election of Directors were to be accounted null and void; the stock so transferred was to become the property of the party to whom it was transferred; and parties either transferring such stock or voting under false qualifications were liable to a penalty of £1,000.

Proprietors of less than £1,000 stock were not qualified to vote for the election of Directors, nor other parties until possessed of their stock for the space of twelve calendar months.

The history of the Company presents many glaring instances of collusion which called for the above-mentioned restrictions and limitations. Measures of vital importance, involving the honour and character of the Company, had been passed by the General Court, and carried on the spur of the moment, in direct opposition to the Court of Directors, and thus called forth the interference and controul of Parliament in a manner which would have been avoided had the Proprietors manifested but common discretion in the management of their affairs.

Governor General.

In Bengal, a Governor-General and four Counsellors were appointed for the civil and military government of the Presidency, and of the territorial acquisition

1773.
Governor-General.

acquisitions and revenues of the kingdoms of Bengal, Bahar, and Orissa; their appointments were to continue for five years, and their powers were to commence from their landing at Fort William, or from the landing of any three of them.

When any difference of opinion should arise, the point at issue was to be decided by the majority, and the Governor-General, or, in his absence, the eldest Counsellor, was to have the casting vote; they were to superintend and control the governments of Madras, Bombay, and Bencoolen, who were compelled to obey their orders; and were neither to commence hostilities, declare war, nor to make peace, without their approbation, except in cases of necessity, or by orders from the Directors unknown to the Governor-General and Council, who were to be immediately informed of the same.

This measure appears to have been found necessary, to put an end to the confusion and disorder which prevailed, in consequence of the different Presidencies being invested with the separate power of declaring war or making peace.

The Governments of Madras, Bombay, and Bencoolen were to conform to the subsequent orders of the Governor-General and Council, and the Governor-General and Council were to obey all orders from the Court of Directors, and to forward them information of all transactions worthy of notice that might from time to time fall under their observation.

It was at this period the provision was first introduced, by which the acts of the Court of Directors relating to the revenues and government of India were made subject to the control of His Majesty's government at home.

It was provided "That the Court of Directors should from time to time, and within fourteen days after the receipt of any letters or advices, deliver in to the High Treasurer, or Commissioners of His Majesty's Treasury, a true and exact copy of such parts of the said letters and advices as should in any way relate to the management of the revenues of the East-India Company; and should in like manner deliver to one of His Majesty's

1773. Governor-General.

principal Secretaries of State a true and exact copy of all such parts of the said letters and advices as should in any way relate to the civil and military affairs of the said Company."

From 1773, therefore, His Majesty's government has been a party to the orders of the Court of Directors, having reference to the revenues or to the political and military government of India,

The Directors were to supply all vacancies that might occur in the office of Governor-General and Council; and after the expiration of five years the nomination and removal of succeeding Governors-General was vested in the Court of Directors.

Supreme Court.

One of the most important changes was the substitution of a Supreme Court of Judicature at Calcutta, in the room of the Mayor's Court, which had existed from 1726.

His Majesty was empowered, by charter or letters-patent, to establish a Supreme Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal, which was to consist of a Chief Justice and three other Judges, who were to be Barristers of not less than five years' standing, and to be named by the King.

The Supreme Court was to appoint officers and to fix their salaries, with the approbation of the Governor-General in Council; to form rules of practice, and to be a Court of Oyer and Terminer and of Goal Delivery for the town of Calcutta, for the factory of Fort William, and the subordinate factories.

The jurisdiction of the Supreme Court was to extend to all British subjects in Bengal, Bahar, and Orissa, under the protection of the Company, in all cases, either civil, criminal, ecclesiastical, or admiralty, except in regard to the Governor-General and Council (unless in crimes of treason or felony).

The Court was likewise empowered to hear and determine suits between British subjects and natives, for contracts above 500 rupees, provided it was agreed in such contracts to abide by its decision.

The Governor-General, Council, and Judges were not to be subject to arrest.

Appeals

1773.

Supreme Court.

Appeals from this Court were to be made to the King in Council.

Thus were the English laws introduced into India, without any restriction or modification whatever, to accommodate them to the customs and manners of the natives; without any regard to the religious institutions of the country, or to the native laws which had been handed down to them for ages, and without any latitude being allowed to the magistrate to relax or compress them according to the exigency of those circumstances. They were also to be administered by judges who were totally ignorant of the religion and character of the people over whom they were to preside. The effects which this precipitate change produced in the administration of justice in India, were represented in the most forcible appeals to this country, and led to the explanatory act of (1781) 21 George III. cap. 70, which is hereafter more particularly referred to.

There is scarcely any subject which demands more caution than the introduction of any new system of jurisprudence. When, even in a country like Great Britain, where the administration of justice has grown almost with our growth as a nation, where the parties on whom the responsible task is devolved are men of practical experience, deeply versed in all matters connected with this important branch of our constitution, the utmost care and deliberation in altering, amending, or forming laws, are admitted to be absolutely necessary; it is not matter of surprise, that the introduction into an empire so varied and so imperfectly known as that of India, of a system of justice as little adapted to the habits and customs of the natives, as the language in which it was to be administered, should have produced, as it actually did produce, the utmost mischief and confusion, and led to the remonstrance which was closed in the remarkable but pointed declaration, " That unless relief was given, the Company would " have ports without trade, possessions without revenue, and laws without " inhabitants."

Salaries.

The salary of the Governor-General was fixed at £25,000, and of each of the Counsellors at £10,000; that of the Chief-Justice at £8,000; and the

1773. Salaries. salaries of each of the Puisne Judges at £6,000 per annum: those allowances remain unaltered.

The Governor-General, Council, and Judges, and all persons holding any office in India under the Crown or the Company, were restricted from receiving any presents, donations, or gratuities, or from being concerned in any transaction by way of traffic or trade.

This prohibition was caused by the venality manifested in the early period of the territorial acquisitions, by the British agents who were brought more immediately into contact with the rich but comparatively powerless natives, and when exactions and extortions had demoralized the Company's servants; who were bent on turning the authority with which they were entrusted to the purpose of personal gain, perfectly reckless of character or consequences.

Interest of money was restricted to twelve per cent. per annum, and all bonds, &c. bearing interest above that rate were to be void. For all contracts, &c. carrying an interest above twelve per cent. the party lending, upon conviction, was to forfeit treble the amount; compounding fines subjected parties to fine and imprisonment.

The abuses which had resulted from the pecuniary dealings of British subjects with Native Princes, and the jealousy manifested by the Legislature of all such transactions, rendered a restriction of the rate of interest absolutely necessary for the protection of the natives from the extortion to which they had been subjected.

The exorbitant interest charged for money lent to land-owners and farmers, to enable them to discharge their rents, frequently involved them in heavy and accumulating debts, without any chance of relief; and would have been the means, in many instances, of transferring the property of the poor farmer into the hands of the avaricious money-lenders.

Interest was often paid monthly, and thirty-seven and a half per cent. by the year was by no means uncommon, in some instances higher rates having been obtained. It appeared, also, that some of the Company's covenanted

1773.
Supreme Court.

nanted servants had been parties to leases of land, where they themselves had been entrusted with the management of the revenues, and the letting of the territory.

By this Act, as has been stated, subjects of his Majesty were restricted from taking more than twelve per cent. per annum interest on money lent in the East-Indies. And here, it may be observed, that by the 33d Geo. III, cap. 52, sect. 67, all his Majesty's subjects, as well servants of the Company as others, were made amenable for all offences committed in any of the territories of Native Princes.

And by 37 Geo. III, cap. 142, sect. 28, British subjects were prohibited from lending money to Native Princes without the consent of the Court of Directors, or of the Governor in Council of one of the Presidencies.

Since the passing of those acts, it seems that some difference of opinion has existed as to the operation of the 13 Geo. III. in parts of India not under the government of the Company.

His Majesty's Attorney and Solicitor-General, and the Standing Counsel of the East-India Company, were of opinion that the restriction of the rate of interest extended to all contracts to which British subjects were parties, whether made in the territories under the controul of the Company, or in any other part of the East-Indies. But this opinion was subsequently overruled by the decision of the Judges: for, on the Marquis of Hastings bringing a bill into the House of Lords for the purpose of explaining and amending this act, the question put to them, whether it limited the rate of interest to be taken by British subjects residing within the dominions of native independent sovereigns, was answered in the negative.

It would appear to be the anxious desire of the Court of Directors, manifested on many occasions, but very clearly shewn in their correspondence with the Bengal Government on the subject of the pecuniary transactions at Hyderabad, that the law should be on all occasions obeyed in the spirit as well as in the letter; and it must be their wish if practicable, and would seem to be consistent with sound policy, that the regulations and restrictions

as

1773. Supreme Court.

as to pecuniary transactions should be extended to every part of India where British influence in any degree prevails.

The evils which arose from the establishment of the Supreme Court, as has been before stated, and had been predicted, produced the utmost mischief and confusion.

The disputes between the Supreme Council and the Supreme Court, with regard to their respective authorities, clearly proved that the powers of the two were not sufficiently defined; and to so great an extent was their rivalry carried, that it threatened at one period the overthrow of all good government in India.

Petitions from the Company, the Bengal Government, and from British subjects in Bengal, were presented to Parliament, praying for relief from the jurisdiction of the Supreme Court.

Those petitions were referred to a Committee of the Commons; and from a report from that Committee the explanatory act of 1781 was passed, for new modelling the Supreme Court in Bengal, for indemnifying the Governor and Council for their resistance to the Supreme Court, and for the relief of certain persons at Calcutta under sentence of the said Court.

This act put an end to the dissension which had existed between the Government and the Supreme Court, by providing that the Governor-General and Council of Bengal should not be subject to its jurisdiction, but should be amenable to a competent Court in Britain. That the Supreme Court should have no authority whatever in matters of revenue, nor over any person on account of his being a land-owner, or farmer, nor over persons employed by the Company in a judicial capacity; that it should have power to determine suits against the native inhabitants of Calcutta by the native laws, and to frame such forms of process as might suit their religion and manners. Authority was likewise given to the Bengal Government to hear appeals from the decisions of the Provincial Courts, and to determine all revenue questions.

1781-2. Committees of House of Commons.

The reports from the Select and Secret Committees of the House of Commons

1781-2.
Committees of House of Commons.

Commons (appointed in 1781), relating to the affairs of the Company, were laid before the House in 1782. Mr. Dundas, who was Chairman of the Secret Committee, moved three resolutions, which were divided into three classes.

The first class related to the general system of government, censured the conduct of Mr. Hastings and Mr. Hornby, and declared it to be the duty of the Directors to recall them.

The second and third classes related to the affairs of the Carnatic, and on these a bill of pains and penalties on Sir Thomas Rumbold, J. Whitehill, and J. Perring, Esqs. was brought in, for breaches of public trust, and high crimes and misdemeanors.

Little progress was made that session, owing to the unsettled state of affairs; a motion was made and carried for adjourning the further consideration of the bill to the 1st October, by which means the measure was dropt, and never afterwards resumed.

The Chairman of the other Committee, which was the Select Committee, moved ten resolutions.

The first five related to the conduct of the Chairman of the Court of Directors, in delaying to transmit the explanatory act to India.

The three following censured the conduct of Mr. Hastings and Sir Elijah Impey, and an address from the House of Commons was presented to his Majesty for the recall of Sir Elijah Impey.

Notwithstanding the variety and extent of the matter treated of in these reports, it will be found that the Parliamentary measures growing out of them which established the Board of Commissioners, were not a material departure from the principle recognized by the act of 1773.

The India Bill first brought forward was undoubtedly calculated to produce the most fatal consequences, both to the country and to the Company, and was rejected. The measure substituted in its room was founded on the extension of recognized principles. It was observed by the Minister on its introduction, "That his endeavours had been directed to

suggesting

1782.

Committees of House of Commons.

"suggesting the means of doing the most good to India and to the East-"India Company, with the least injury to our constitution. In framing "such a system, he thought it his duty never to lose sight of this principle, "that though no Charter could or ought to supersede State necessity, still "nothing but absolute necessity could justify a departure from Charters; they "ought never to be invaded except when public safety called for alteration.

"Charters were sacred things; on them depended the property, franchises, "and every thing that was dear to Englishmen, and wantonly to invade "them would be to unhinge the constitution, and throw the State into "anarchy and confusion."

Whatever may have been the political feelings of the Government of that day, it is impossible to admit the force of the remarks thrown out on the occasion, and the sound principles advocated on legislating for an object of such moment and magnitude.

1784.

Board of Commissioners established.

The bill introduced and passed into a law on this occasion was the 24 Geo. III, cap. 25. By that act his Majesty was empowered to appoint six Privy Counsellors to be Commissioners for the affairs of India, of whom one of the Secretaries of State, and the Chancellor of the Exchequer were to be two, and the other four were to be persons whose offices were of considerable emolument under Government, to which little or no employment belonged, and who would therefore have leisure, and might be expected to discharge the duties of the new situation without any remuneration for that trouble.

The Secretary of State was to be the President of this Board, or in his absence, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, or in the absence of both of them, the senior Commissioner.

If the members present should be equally divided upon any question, the President was to have the casting vote.

The Board was to have access to all papers and muniments of the Company, and to be furnished with such extracts and copies from them as they might from time to time require.

To

1784.

Board of Commissioners established.

To this Board the Directors were to communicate copies of all proceedings, both of their own Court and of the Court of Proprietors, relating to the civil, military, and financial affairs of the Company, copies of all despatches from their servants in India, and also of all despatches proposed to be sent by them to India.

Should the Court of Directors neglect to transmit to the Board their intended despatches within fourteen days after requisition made, the Board might send orders and instructions to any of the governments or presidencies concerning the civil or military government of the British territories in the East-Indies, and the Directors were to transmit the same, unless, upon representation made by them to the Board, the latter should direct any alteration to be made, which alteration in such case the Directors were bound to conform to.

The Court of Directors, upon receiving instructions from the Board to be by them transmitted to India, which were not connected with the Government and revenues of the territorial possessions, might appeal to his Majesty in Council, whose decision was to be final.

In all matters requiring secrecy, the Board might send orders to a Committee of three Directors, to be appointed by the Court for that purpose, who were to transmit them to India, without disclosing the substance of them; and the answers were to be sent to the Secret Committee of Directors, by whom they were to be communicated to the Board.

These powers were not to extend to the commercial affairs of the Company

The Board was not to appoint any servant of the Company either in Europe or in Asia.

These were the principal alterations relating to the Home authorities. With regard to India:

Governments Abroad.

The Government in each of the presidencies was to consist of a President, and three Counsellors instead of four, as in 1773; the Governor-General was

1784.

Governments Abroad.

to be President of the Government in Bengal, and the Commander-in-Chief of all the Company's forces in India was to be one of the Council, and next in rank to the Governor-General; the Commanders-in-Chief at Madras and Bombay were to be members of the Council in those presidencies; but if the Commander-in-Chief of all the forces should at any time be at Madras or Bombay, he should be a member of the Council there, and in that case, the Commander-in-Chief of the presidency should continue to have a seat in the Council, but no vote.

Should the members of the Council present be equally divided upon any question, the Governor-General, or the Governor, or President, was to have the casting vote.

The Governor-General and Council in Bengal were to have an effectual control over the other presidencies, the Governors and Councils of which were required to obey all orders they might receive from the Government in Bengal, unless they had previously received directions of a contrary tendency from England, of which the Government of Bengal was ignorant; and in case of disobedience, they were liable to suspension.

The appointment of the Governor-General, and of the Commander-in-Chief, and of the other members of Council, was to be in the Directors; but either the King or the Directors might recall the Governor-General, or any other person in the service of the Company. But should the Directors neglect to supply any vacancy that might take place in the Council for two months after it was regularly notified to them, the King might appoint to such vacancy, and the person so appointed was not liable to be recalled by the Directors.

All other appointments were to be in the Governments of the respective presidencies; and to prevent any corrupt or improper use of this patronage, it was provided that all promotions in India beneath the degree of members of Council should be made according to seniority in office, unless for some very urgent cause: in which case the reasons for such deviation from this general rule were to be entered upon the minutes of the Council, and copies

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1784.

Governments Abroad.

of such entries were to be transmitted to the Directors, who might repeal or confirm such appointments.

The Governors and Councils were empowered to apprehend all persons in their respective presidencies suspected of carrying on illicit correspondence, and to bring them to trial in India, or to send them to England.

The Governor-General and Council were not permitted, without the express command of the Directors, to enter into any offensive treaty, or to wage war against any of the country powers, unless such should actually have commenced hostilities, or have given evident proof of hostile intentions against the British nation in India, or against some country power dependent upon the Company, or whose territory they were bound to defend; and the Governors and Councils of the other presidencies were to be prohibited from commencing hostilities, or concluding any treaty whatever with the country powers, without express orders from the Governor-General and Council, or from the Directors, unless some imminent danger or sudden emergency should render it unsafe to postpone such hostilities or treaties; and every treaty so concluded was, if possible, to contain a clause subjecting it to the ratification or rejection of the Governor-General and Council.

The Governors and Councils of the other presidencies were to transmit to the Governor-General and Council copies of all their proceedings, and of all material occurrences in their respective presidencies.

Provision was to be made for the investigation of the claims of British subjects on the Nabob of Arcot, and for settling the disputes between that Prince and the Rajah of Tanjore; and also for redressing the grievances of Zemindars, and other native land-holders who had been dispossessed of their lands, or subjected to exorbitant rents and heavy contributions.

All possible retrenchments were to be made in the Company's establishments, both civil and military.

Writers and Cadets.

No person was to be appointed a writer or cadet under the age of fifteen or above twenty-two, and no greater number was to be sent out than would be necessary to keep up the proper complement.

1784.

Writers and Cadets.

The acceptance of presents from the Natives was forbidden, under the penalty of forfeiture and punishment as for extortion.

The servants of the Company disobeying the orders or instructions of the Court of Directors; neglecting the duties of any trust or employment, or making any corrupt bargain to obtain any office under the Company in India, were to be punished as for a misdemeanor.

The servants of the Company, who had been dismissed by any competent authority, were not to be restored.

The remaining part of this act related to the method of procedure in England against persons who should be guilty of extortion or other misdemeanor in India.

The necessity for thus connecting in some measure the executive government with that of this country, had long been felt and admitted.

On examining this act, we shall find that, while it left to the Company the entire management of their commercial concerns, and while it continued in the Directors the conduct of their political affairs, it provided that they should not depart from the rules of government laid down for their guidance and controul. It was only a slight deviation from the Charter, leaving the patronage with the Company, and making only such alterations as were deemed necessary.

By the original bill it was proposed to place in the hands of seven persons chosen by the minister, the whole influence, especially the patronage of every kind belonging to the Company, with that also arising from their trade in the purchase of goods for exportation, furnishing shipping, and, in fact, the whole influence of the Company; and greater power than ever had been enjoyed by them was to be given to the seven Commissioners, with a view, according to Mr. Fox, of providing a strong government in India, but, in truth, of giving an overwhelming power to the minister.

But by this act no injurious power was given to the crown, as it only vested in the King, as the executive authority of this country, the appointment of persons, without salaries and without patronage, to control the executive government of India.

A power

A power was thus established to reform the abuses and control the government of India, without giving to individuals, or to the crown, any unnecessary influence which might be dangerous to our liberties and constitution, at the same time it secured the co-operation of the East-India Company, without any violation of their charters or spoliation of their property. 1784.

In 1786 a bill was brought in by Mr. Dundas (26 Geo. III. cap. 16) to amend and explain certain provisions respecting the better regulation and management of the affairs of the East-India Company. 1786

The principal object of this bill was to increase the powers of the Governor-General. It vested in him the nomination to the vacant seats in the Council; it permitted the union of the offices of Governor-General and Commander-in-Chief, with the view also of adding to the strength and security of the British possessions in India, and giving energy, vigour, and despatch to the measures and proceedings of the executive government. The Governor-General and the several Governors and Presidents were authorised in extraordinary cases to decide upon any measure, whether their Council agreed with them or not. Governor-General.

The Governor-General, though invested with more power, had greater responsibility; in cases of great emergency he was authorized to act without the concurrence of his Council; yet he had still his Council to advise with, and they were always about him as a check and control upon his conduct.

The Commander-in-Chief was not to be of the Council unless specially appointed. Commander-in-Chief.

In 1788 a law was passed (28 Geo. III. cap. 8.) authorizing the Commissioners for the Affairs of India to issue their orders for the payment of 8,045 King's troops, including commissioned and non-commissioned officers, and 12,200 European troops in the service of the Company, to which numbers they were respectively at that time limited. 1788. Troops.

Two important clauses were at the same time inserted, for the purpose of precluding the Board of Commissioners from increasing the salary of any officer Board of Commissioners.

1788.

Board of Commissioners.

officer in the service of the Company without the express orders of the Directors, the same having been previously laid before Parliament; and from directing the payment of any allowance or gratuity but such as was previously proposed by the Directors.

This forms an essential provision in the existing system: for whilst full power of supervision is given to the Board, the purse of the Company most properly is shut against them. Still the Board have the power of rejecting any grant proposed by the Company, which right is a salutary check on the other hand against any undue exercise of liberality on the part of the Court of Directors.

The Directors were required to lay annually before Parliament an account of the produce of the revenues of their respective presidencies

1793. The next important measure connected with the India system was the renewal of the Charter in 1793.

Experience had proved to the country and the Legislature that, with some little modifications, the system laid down by the acts of 1773 and 1784 should be maintained.

The measure was not, however, passed without a full exposition and defence of the principles upon which its continuance was pressed on the attention of Parliament.

The magnitude of the subject was felt and admitted, and the peculiar character of the system, so far from being disguised or passed over, was acknowledged and defended upon the no less peculiar and adventitious circumstances under which the whole of our eastern empire had been reared and upheld.

It was admitted that, although the system was adverse to popular opinion, it was supported by successful experience; and when the peculiarities of the subject were adverted to, it would at once be seen that it was not attempted to overturn theories, though it was not deemed expedient to recede from old and established practice.

Considering the advantages which Great Britain actually possessed, would

it

it have been wise or politic to forego them in search of greater which existed only in imagination? It was not contended that the advantages which Great Britain possessed arose out of the exclusive privileges of the Company, but it would be impossible to conjecture what might be the political or commercial effects of a variation from a system which had been found so fully to answer the purposes for which it was intended. 1793.

It was then to be considered upon what principles ought the state to govern its eastern possessions, and under what regulations ought the trade to the East-Indies to be conducted.

The government of India was vested in a corporation uder the controul of the executive power and the superintending authority of Parliament. As far as experience went, this system, which had now been adopted for nine years, was found to be beneficial, and the continuation of it was proposed.

The country in Hindostan governed by Britain was in a state of prosperity unknown to it under the most wise and politic of its ancient sovereigns, the revenues had been increased, and the trade connected with them was in a state of improvement.

If it were said that the Company was an improper instrument for the management of an empire, were they not under the controul of the executive power and the superintendence of Parliament, the force of the argument would be readily admitted; but when they are found to be an organ of government and of trade, which has proved itself to be suited to the administration of the affairs of distant provinces, the revenues of which are realized through a regulated commerce, it would be unwise to lay aside a means which has hitherto so fully answered all the political and commercial purposes for which it has been employed.

The probable evils which might be produced by a separation of the government from the trade were next considered. Recurring to the actual state of the revenue and of the trade, and to the advantages which the public were deriving from the Company, it might be asked, would not the system of separation create an interruption in the discharge or liquidation of the

Company's

1793. Company's debts, and would it not derange the regular progress of their increasing commerce?

It might likewise be asked, considering the distance of the two parts of our empire from each other, whether an injudicious procrastination might not shake the confidence which so remote a dependency had upon the sovereignty of Britain? And was this danger to be incurred, merely because it was true in theory, and popular in opinion, that a mercantile body was unequal to the government of distant provinces?

In receding from the present system of government in India, the effect which the innovation might produce on the minds of the natives should not be lost sight of. They have been long accustomed to look up to, and to rest upon the protection of the Company. We had, after many severe struggles in the field, and after many experiments which naturally preceded the establishment of a regulated commerce, the prospect of consolidating our power and increasing our revenue.

It was justly observed that Lord Clive, to whom we owe our empire in the East, with great discernment and wisdom, laid the foundation for consolidating the British power in India by favouring the opinions and prejudices of the subjugated natives. This great warrior and statesman thought that it would be wise to hold our territories by grants from the Mogul. He saw that all the native princes and states which had sprung out of the ruins of that empire were sheltering themselves under the forms of the fallen government; he knew that the power of granting or refusing privileges no longer remained with the Emperors of Delhi, but he appealed to the rights of those sovereigns, and on those rights engrafted the British power in Asia.

If, then, the natives of India paid so much adoration to the shadows of their departed monarchs, would it be wise or politic to attempt to tear from them their feelings and their prejudices?

The inexpediency of deviating from experience, was shown by an appeal to the opinions of those distinguished men who, soon after the acquisition of the territorial revenues, held high situations in India.

"Government,

" Government, desirous of making whatever improvements might be 1793.
" suggested to them for the administration of Indian Affairs, stated to
" Mr. Hastings, Mr. Barwell, Sir John Clavering, Mr. Francis, Col. Monson,
" Sir William Chambers, and Sir Elijah Impey, the following important
" questions:

" First. Upon what political principles can Bengal, Bahar, and Orissa
" be held by Great Britain?

" Upon this subject some of them were of opinion, that it would be
" preferable to continue the Mogul forms, to which the natives had been
" habituated; and others of them recommended that the sovereignty should
" be assumed directly by Great Britain.

" Second. In whom is to be vested the executive power in India?

" And here the opinions were equally different; some recommending that
" it should be in the Governor *in* Council; others in the Governor *and*
" Council.

" Third. Under what restrictions is the power of subordinate legislation
" to be exercised?

" And on this point there also existed differences of opinion respecting the
" share to be given to the Governor and Council, and to the Supreme
" Courts of Judicature.

" Fourth. Under what title and in what manner ought the territorial
" revenues to be collected?

" On this subject also the opinions were at variance; some recommended
" the Mogul revenue system, others the financial economy of Britain.

" Fifth. How are the other revenues to be collected? that is, the duties and customs? On this point there was likewise a difference of opinion.

" Sixth. By what Courts ought the judicial power to be administered in
" the British Provinces in India?

" And here the opinions turned upon the different modes of administering
" justice among the native and the British subjects."

Had it been found that so many able men, who possessed the advantages of

1793. local information, had agreed in opinion in the answers which they transmitted home, it would have been an inducement to build a system upon them; but, from the differences of opinion, it could only be inferred that it was safer to rest on the existing system, which experience had rendered practicable, than to trust to theories concerning which ingenious and informed men have disagreed. It is important here to remark, that not any of the objections applied to the system of government administered by the East-India Company.

The expediency of continuing the foreign government as hitherto administered being thus shown, the next point to be considered was the propriety of continuing the domestic plan of administration.

When a system of government is found to be fully adequate to the purposes for which it was intended; when it has been the means of conducting the affairs of a vast and distant empire for a long period with so much success, what advantage, it might be asked, would be derived from the overthrow of such a power?

The patronage from the appointment of writers and cadets, and the promotions through all the gradations, were in the Company; and it was thought that, should ever the Company be deprived of this privilege, and the Indian patronage be vested in the Crown, the weight of it would be too great in the balance of our government, and might prove dangerous to the spirit of our constitution.

Had even the government of India remained as much unrestrained by the executive power and by Parliament as before the establishment of the system by the Act of 1784, still, with all its imperfections, the lesser was to be preferred to the greater evil, of placing the administration of the government and revenues in the hands of the State.

The system of governing India abroad and at home had been found fully adequate to the objects both of war and of peace. In so far as that system should be thought to require alteration, it might be varied and improved by regulations calculated to remedy those errors; but it would be unwise

unwise as well as unjust to overturn it, and to invent what might be more perfect only in description. As the system has been found fully adequate to the past, why should it be supposed that it would be less so for the future? 1793.

It was then to be considered, under what regulations ought the trade to the East-Indies to be conducted? Upon this question, also, the same difficulties were experienced which were met with on the subject of government, from the influence of prevailing speculations and theory; and here also experience alone could be safely relied on. Parliament would have to hear the claims of all parties, to listen to the reasonings by which they supported them, and to keep in view, not only the interests of Great Britain, but of the vast possessions in the East.

Towards the middle of the last century the struggle between the French and the English companies terminated in our acquiring a revenue of many millions sterling, and a territory comprehending about twenty millions of inhabitants. This triumph of the Company was ratified by the memorable peace of 1763. The supremacy was not obtained without great cost, for it appears from the accounts laid before the parliamentary committees at present sitting, the debt from India to England amounted, as acknowledged by Parliament itself, to little short of four millions anterior to the wars which led to the acquisition of the Dewanny; added to this sum there appeared to be various important items, which I do not profess minutely to examine, but which in the gross amount to a sum little short of eight millions, in addition to the former sum of four millions.

Adverting again to the laudable interference of Parliament, to obtain upon evidence a knowledge of the actual value of the British possessions in India, and to the successive regulations in different acts, down to the period when the system of controul was established in 1784, it was concluded that the Company had become the organ by which the Indian empire of Britain ought to be administered.

Upon

1793. Upon this system, it was remarked, there were various opinions; by one set of men it was maintained that it was a practical absurdity to entrust to a commercial association the government of an empire, since the very nature of this power rendered it impracticable for the Company's servants either to conduct commerce upon proper principles, or to govern our subjects in India wisely or well.

It may perhaps be considered by some that it was unnecessary to have referred to the foregoing details at such length, but my object is to shew the principles upon which the existing system rests. Those principles still hold good, whatever may be the variations made from time to time in some of the minor points.

I do not profess, as I have already observed, to enter into the commercial or the financial merits or bearings of the question; but as far as general results go, any man who chooses to devote his mind to the subject may be competent to form a judgment and to offer an opinion. I think it has been clearly proved by the late Parliamentary examinations, that commerce has aided territory to a large amount. That commerce has been maintained, at least, with India, by the East-India Company as a secure channel of remittance to meet the demands on account of territory; and that the China trade has been of the most essential aid in the whole transactions of the Company, whether as the source of commercial and pecuniary supply to England and India, or as an absorbent of the productions, raw or manufactured, of both those countries. Thus, in fact, fully corroborating the opinions advanced by Mr. Dundas in 1739, as will be hereafter shewn by a reference to the provisions of 1813.

Preparatory to the discussion on the renewal of the Company's exclusive privileges, Mr. Dundas laid before the House of Commons a statement of the Company's affairs, and submitted a series of resolutions respecting them, which were agreed to by the House.

A petition from the Company for the renewal of their Charter was taken into

into consideration by a committee of the whole House, when Mr. Dundas proposed thirty-three resolutions, which were carried on the 2d May; and on the 8th of that month the whole were read, and a bill was ordered to be brought in, which subsequently passed into a law, 33 Geo. III, cap. 52. 1793.

By this act the territorial acquisitions, with the revenues, were continued in possession of the Company for a further period of twenty years.

The following additional regulations were made as to the Board:—Three Commissioners were to form a Board; the President was to have the casting vote; the Board was to superintend and control all the concerns of the Company relating to the civil or military government or revenues in the East Indies; but was not to nominate any servant of the Company, nor to direct any gratuity but such as should be proposed by the Directors. Board of Commissioners.

The Secret Committee of Directors was established: they were to receive the orders of the Board and to forward the same to India; also despatches from the Presidencies in India, which they were to deliver to the Board. Secret Committee established.

The provisions of the act of the 33 Geo. III. were generally a re-enactment of those prescribed by the 24 Geo. III. in the year 1784.

The Governor-General might apprehend any person suspected of carrying on illicit correspondence; might examine and cross-examine witnesses, and might try persons in India or send them to England for trial. Governor-General.

His Majesty's subjects were first permitted to trade to India in the Company's ships (the China trade and military stores excepted). Trade.

Should the Company in any one year not export 1,500 tons of copper, any person might export that quantity, or make up the deficiency; they were also to import a sufficient quantity of calicoes, or the Board might permit individuals to do so in the Company's shipping.

The surplus revenues in India and the home profits were to be applied, first, in payment of military and marine charges; second, in payment of the interest of the debt; third, in the payment of the civil and commercial charges; fourth, in providing for an investment in India and remittances to China, to an amount of not less than one crore of current rupees in every year; Revenues, &c.

1793. Revenues, &c. year; fifth, as the debts were reduced or transferred, further sums were to be applied to the provision of investment, or to the further liquidation of the debt.

Profits in England. The profits in England, after providing for accepted bills and other current expences, debts and outgoings (bond debt excepted), were to be applied, first, in payment of a dividend of 10 per cent. per annum on the capital stock; second, of £500,000 per annum into the exchequer. If a deficiency should occur in any one year it was to be made good in the next (unless from war, &c., the £500,000 could not be paid into the exchequer), then the deficiency was not to be made good until the accumulation of the guarantee fund should be completed; after which such deficiencies were to be made up, if the general assets of the Company at the conclusion of their charter be sufficient to pay their debts and to realize 200 per cent. on the capital stock.

Any further surplus was to be applied in reducing the Indian debt to £2,000,000, or in payment of debts in England (except the bond debt of £1,500,000); and when debts in India should be reduced to £2,000,000, and the bond debt to £1,500,000, one-sixth of the surplus, to be computed from the 1st of March in each year, to be applied to the augmentation of the dividend; the residue to be applied to the accumulation of a fund for the guarantee of the capital stock, at the rate of 200 per cent.; and if the debts, after being reduced, should again increase, the same appropriation was to take place.

1802. The commerce to and from India was considerably enlarged to the private trader in the year 1802; but it was not until the renewal of the

1813. Charter in 1813 that the trade to India was opened to the public at large. The proceedings which led to that measure are contained in the papers printed for t e Proprietors of East-India Stock. Since 1793, European war, which had been carried on with scarcely any intermission, had increased the expenses of the Company abroad and reduced their profits at home; while hostilities with the Native Powers had added greatly to the accumulation of the

the Indian debt, advanced at that period from eight millions, at which it stood in 1793, to about thirty-two millions. 1813.

The negociation for the renewal of the Company's exclusive privileges appears to have commenced in the year 1808. It was carried on at intervals, and finally terminated in the Act 53 Geo. III., cap. 155, which continued the territorial acquisitions in the government of the Company for a further period of twenty years, together with the exclusive trade with China, and in tea, from the 10th of April 1814 until three years notice by Parliament after the 10th April 1831.

Trade.

The public were permitted (with certain restrictions) to trade to the parts and places within the Company's limits in ships of not less than 350 tons burthen (the trade in tea and military stores excepted); which were to be licensed by the Court of Directors, and to clear out from some port in the United Kingdom, an attested list of persons and arms on board, to be afterwards accounted for, having been previously given: this provision has since been abrogated.

East-India goods imported in private trade were to be brought to some of the ports in the United Kingdom which should have been declared fit by order in Council; and the private trader, either in import or export goods, was subject to the same duties as the Company.

Board of Commissioners.

The confirmation of the Board was necessary to gratuities above £600, and also to the restoration of servants.

Revenues.

The revenues arising from the territorial acquisitions in India were to be applied:—

First, In maintaining forces.

Secondly, In payment of the interest of the Indian debt.

Thirdly, In defraying the expenses of the different establishments.

And fourthly, In the liquidation of the territorial debt, or as the Court, with the approbation of the Board, might direct.

A sum equal to the payments from the commercial funds at home, on account of the territorial charges each year, after deducting the amount of

payments

1813.

Revenues.

payments abroad for commercial establishments, was to be annually applied to investment or remittance, at the option of the Court; the excess in any one year being taken into account in the next.

Duties.

The duties in India on the Company's goods were to be debited to commerce, and together with the duties on private trade goods were to be considered as part of the territorial revenue, and were to be subject to the controul of the Board,

Board.

The Board was invested with the control over the appropriation of all the territorial revenues (except sums issued to make good home payments on account of territorial charges), or of loans in India to commercial purposes.

Profits of the Company.

The profits of the Company in Great Britain were to be applied,

1st. To paying bills of exchange.

2d. In paying debts, except principal of bond debts.

3d. In paying a dividend of ten per cent. until the separate fund is exhausted, and then ten and a half per cent.

4th. In the reduction of the Indian debt or bond debt at home.

The home profits were not to be liable to the territorial charges, until after the dividend was provided, excepting bills and certificates for value received in India, and the interest and sinking fund on the loan of 1812, from the public to the Company.

Should the home funds, after paying the dividends, be insufficient to discharge the bills drawn for the interest of the existing debt, the deficiency was to be paid as Parliament should direct.

Monies received at home on the credit of bills drawn on the territorial funds, or for advances in India, were to be applied to the payment of the territorial charges in Europe: and if the commercial profits at home were not sufficient in any one year for the payment of the dividend, the deficiency was to be made good out of the surplus territorial revenues of the preceding year.

The

1813.

Surplus Territorial Revenues and Home Profits.

The surplus territorial revenues and home profits were to be applied,

1st. In the repayment of the capital of the public funds created for the Company. And 2d. The further surplus was to be paid into the Exchequer, to form a guarantee fund not exceeding £12,000,000.

One-sixth of the excess was to belong to the Company, and the remaining five-sixths to the public.

Should the debts of the Company in India, after the reduction to £10,000,000, and the bond debt in England to £3,000,000, be increased beyond those sums, a reduction was again to be made.

Accounts.

Separate and distinct accounts of the territorial, political, and commercial affairs of the Company were to be kept, and a plan for such an arrangement was to be submitted to the Board for their approbation; copies of all proceedings and despatches received relating to the appropriation of the territorial revenue and loans to investment were to be delivered to the Board, and no despatches relative thereto were to be sent to India until approved by the Board, who were to return the proposed despatches within two months.

Governor and Commander-in-chief.

Vacancies occurring in the office of Governor or Commander-in-chief were to be filled by the Court of Directors, subject to the approbation of the King; but the power to remove or recall any such Governor or Commander-in-chief, was at the same time reserved to the Court.

Governor-General, &c.

The Governor-General and Governors in Council at Fort William, Madras, Bombay, and Prince of Wales' Island, were authorized to impose such duties of customs and other taxes, on places and persons within the jurisdiction of the Courts established by the King's Charter, in the same manner as in places without such jurisdiction; no such duty being valid until sanctioned by the Court of Directors, with the approbation of the Board.

Superannuations.

His Majesty was empowered to grant superannuations to the officers of the Board of Controul, and the Court of Directors to their servants in England, accounts of all such superannuations being laid annually before Parliament.

1813.

Governments abroad. The governments in India were authorized to make laws, regulations, and articles of war for the native troops, and to hold courts-martial. The King's troops paid by the Company were not to exceed 20,000 men, unless sent at their requisition.

Officers, Servants, &c. The servants of the Company, by this act, might be appointed to Boards, Courts, or other official establishments, though they do not take precedence according to seniority of rank; and restored civil servants were to take precedence according to their seniority at the time of their departure from India.

British subjects. All British subjects who may not reside within ten miles of a presidency must procure and register a certificate of such permission in the court of the district, and in suing in any of the civil courts, a copy of such certificate must be produced, or an affidavit made accounting for not filing it.

Justices of Peace. Justices of the Peace in the Provinces were invested with jurisdiction in cases of assault and trespass committed by British subjects on the natives of India, and also in cases of small debts due by British subjects to natives.

The opening of the Indian trade to the public at large, and the separation of the territorial and commercial accounts, form the principal measures of 1813.

Territory and Commerce. Before this separation of accounts was effected, it had been frequently asserted, that the commerce of the Company had been considerably aided by the territorial revenues. This opinion appears to have generally prevailed, and was even maintained by some persons up to a late period.

It is however shown, from the most clear and satisfactory evidence given before the House of Lords in 1830, that since 1814, during the fourteen years of which the accounts have been made out, the territorial gross revenue has aggregated £284,804,085

The charges 304,188,859

Leaving a deficiency of £19,384,774

It

1813.

Territory and Commerce.

It also appears in evidence, that previously to 1780 the claims of commerce on territory, as has been already adverted to, beyond what territory has had repaid, amounted to £3,616,000

From 1780 to 1793 to 6,829,557

From 1793 to 1814 to 1,559,377

To compare briefly the provisions made in relation to the financial, territorial, and commercial affairs of the Company by the present Charter, with the provisions respecting the same branches in the former act, it may be stated, that by the act of 1793 the general powers of controul given to the Board of Commissioners by the act of 1784 were continued, and in some instances extended. A monopoly of the trade to India as well as China, (subject to the admission of private Indian trade to the extent of 3,000 tons annually on the Company's ships), was continued to the Company.

The exercise of the power of licensing was vested wholly in the Company by their general privileges.

The territorial revenues and commercial profits of the Company were subjected to certain appropriations, liable, as far as the act left any discretion, to be controlled by the Board of Commissioners; but under those appropriations, the management and use of both the territorial and commercial funds, and the reciprocal use of the one to the aid of the other, remained in practice with the Company, to whom they both belonged as they still do, and one treasury served for the whole.

Among the appropriations was the sum of a million sterling annually, from the revenues, for the purpose of Indian and China investments, but the net proceeds of investments and profits at home were, after payment of bills of exchange already accepted, and the payment of other current debts, charges, and expenses (the bond debt excepted), made liable to the payment annually of a dividend of ten per cent. on the capital stock (the other half per cent. being made up from the separate fund); secondly, to the payment of £500,000 per annum, for bills on account of territorial debt, and in the third place, to the payment of £500,000 to the public, as a par-

1813.

Territory and Commerce.

ticipation in the territorial revenues, if the net proceeds sufficed for such participation,

When those payments should be satisfied, further surplus was, after certain reductions of the territorial and commercial debts of the Company, to be applied in the proportion of one-sixth to the augmentation of the dividend, and the remaining five-sixths to form a fund for the security of the capital stock of the Company, until that fund should, with its growing interest, amount to £12,000,000; and all surplus, after the accumulation of this sum, was to go to the public.

The appointment to all offices in the Indian establishments, conformably to the limitations prescribed by Parliament in respect to rank and salaries, vested wholly with the Company.

By the act of 1813, the powers of controul given by former acts were enlarged, the Company were deprived, as already noticed, of the exclusive privilege in the trade to and from India.

One of the most important provisions was the separation of the territorial and commercial accounts, so that each department should exhibit exclusively its own concerns; hitherto they had been joined, and had materially assisted each other.

Instead of the specific appropriation of a million sterling or more from the revenues for investments, as in the previous Charter, it was provided that a sum equal to the actual payments made at home on account of territorial charges (which greatly exceed a million sterling per annum), should be allotted out of the Indian revenues, (that is, whether there were a surplus or not), for investments, and that this allotment was to be employed by the Court of Directors in the provision of such goods as they should think fit.

A dividend of ten and a half per cent. on the present or future capital, was also continued payable out of the net proceeds in England. The home net proceeds and profits were specially exempted from the payment of territorial charges until the dividend was satisfied.

And

And if in any year the commercial profits should not suffice for the dividend, and there should have been any territorial surplus in the year preceding, such surplus should go to make up the dividend of ten and a half per cent.; and should the home funds, after the payment of the dividend, not suffice for the payment of such bills as should be drawn on the Company for the interest of any loan in India before the 10th of April 1814, Parliament was to direct the payment of the deficiency.

After satisfying all current demands at home, and after the reduction of the territorial debt to £10,000,000, and the bond debt to £3,000,000, all surplusses at home were to be applied to the formation of a guarantee fund, as in the former Charter, until the same amounted to £12,000,000 sterling, and all further surplusses were to go in the proportion of one-sixth to the Company and five-sixths to the public.

Having thus traced the system as laid down by Parliament for the administration of Indian affairs, it is due to those authorities to whom the administration of that system has been entrusted, to state that it appears to have been carried on with acknowledged skill and integrity; and to have answered all the purposes for which it was framed. It has in its operation extended and consolidated the British empire, and added to the strength and glory of the mother country. The opponents of the East-India Company seem entirely to forget, that they cannot be divested of the peculiar and extensive rights arising out of territorial possessions of great value, separate and distinct from those to which the crown lays claim; and of the commercial privileges which belong to them in perpetuity.

The provisions under which the legislature has continued to the Company, the government of the territories acquired in the East, have been held by eminent persons conversant with that question and its affairs, to be the best adapted for the promotion and security both of the foreign and domestic interests of this country; partaking of a joint character politically and commercially, but in their combined operation producing the important

and

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and beneficial results, which the present parliamentary investigation so far as it has gone fully proves and establishes.

A tabular statement of the acts to which I have adverted is appended for reference, and also for the purpose of shewing the progressive alteration made in the system, from the period when Parliament first began to legislate for the Company's affairs to the present time.

TABLE OF STATUTES

RELATING TO

THE AFFAIRS OF THE EAST-INDIA COMPANY.

1773—1826.

	1773. 13 Geo. III.	1777. 17 Geo. III.	1779. 19 Geo. III.	1781. 21 Geo. III.	1784. 24 Geo. III.	1786. 26 Geo. III.	1788. 28 Geo. III.	1791. 31 Geo. III.
	Cap. 63.		Cap. 61.	Cap. 70.			Cap. 8.	
ACCOUNTS	.....	.....	Accounts of profit and loss upon the trade and revenues of the Company, with a state of their debts in England exclusive of their bond debt, to be made up half-yearly, signed by two or more of the Directors, and transmitted to the Treasury within 21 days from the time to which the account is made up. (Sect. 8.)	.....	.....	.....	The Directors to lay annually before both Houses of Parliament, an account of the produce of their respective presidencies. — (Sect. 5.)	.....
APPEALS	Appeals may be made from the Provincial Courts of Bengal to the Supreme Court to be established there by charter. (Sect. 16.) And from the Supreme Court to the King in Council. (Sect. 18.) Rules and Regulations of the Governor General in Council may also be appealed from to the King in Council. (Sect. 36.)	.....	.....	The judgment of the Governor General in Council to be final in appeals from Provincial Courts, except when in suits above £5,000 the parties appeal to the King in Council. (Sect. 21.)	.....	.....	.....	.....
APPLICATION of Profits in Great Britain	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

1793. 33 Geo. III.	1797. 37 Geo. III.	1799. 39 & 40G. III.	1807. 47 Geo. III.	1811. 51 Geo. III.	1813. 53 Geo. III.	1815. 55 Geo. III.	1826. 7 Geo. IV.
Cap. 52.	Cap. 117.		Cap. 68.		Cap. 155.		
Of the whole of the Company's affairs, both abroad and at home, under various heads, to be laid before Parliament within the first fourteen sitting days after 30th March in each year. (Sect. 126.)	.....	.....	.....	.....	The Court of Directors to order distinct accounts to be kept of their territorial, political, and commercial affairs, and to submit a plan for such an arrangement of their accounts to the Board of Commissioners for their approbation. (Sect. 64.) This principle to be attended to in accounts to be laid before Parliament. (Sect. 65.) The Board of Commissioners may require accounts to be prepared by the Directors. (Sect. 78.)		
The Directors may appeal to the King in Council, if in their judgment the Board of Commissioners issue orders not connected with the civil or military government or the revenues of India. (Sect. 16.) *And also if they consider the* Board of Commissioners *to have* ordered a larger quantity of tonnage for private trade than required. (Sect. 88.)	May be made to the King in Council from the Court of Judicature at Madras and Bombay. (Sect. 16.)	.....	Appeals may be made from the Regulations of the Governors and Councils of Fort St. George and Bombay, the same as may be made from rules, &c. under the act of 13 Geo. III, Cap. 63. (Sect. 2.)	.....	When an appeal would lie to the Sudder Dewanny Adawlut or local court, British subjects may appeal to his Majesty's Courts; such appeal not to bar the jurisdiction of the King's Courts. (Sect. 107.)		
The profits of the Company in England, after providing for accepted bills and other current expenses, debts, and outgoings, bond debt excepted, were to be applied: (Sect. 111, 123.) 1st. In payment of a dividend of £10 per cent. per annum on the capital stock. 2d. Of £500,000 per annum for transfer of debts from India, till debts are reduced to £2,000,000. 3d. Of £500,000 per annum into the Exchequer. If a deficiency occurs in any one year, to be made good in another. Except from war, &c., the £500,000 cannot be paid into the Exchequer: then the deficiency not to be made good till the accumulation of the guarantee fund is completed, after which such deficiency to be made up, if the general assets of the Company at the conclusion of the Charter are sufficient to pay their debts and to realize £200 per cent. on the capital stock. (Sect. 122.) Any further surplus to be applied in reducing the India debt to £2,000,000, or in payment of debts in England, except the bond debt of £1,500,000; and when debts in England are reduced to £2,000,000, and the bond debt to £1,500,000, one-sixth of the surplus computed to the 1st March in each year to be applied to the augmentation of the dividend, the residue to be applied to the accumulation of a fund for the guarantee of the capital stock, at the rate of £200 per cent.; and if the debts, after being reduced, should again increase, the same appropriation to take place. (Sect. 111, 112.) Mode of paying into the Bank the surplus for the formation of the guarantee fund; direction for keeping the accounts of the same. (Sect. 113, 123.)	.....	.....	.....	.....	The profits of the Company in England to be applied:— 1. To paying bills of exchange. 2. In paying debts, excepting principal of bond debt. 3. In paying dividends of 10 per cent. till the separate fund is exhausted, and then 10½ per cent. 4. In reduction of India debt or bond debt at home. (Sect. 57.) Home profits not liable to territorial charges till after the dividend is provided, excepting bills and certificates for value received in India, and interest and sinking fund on loan of 1812, from the public to the Company. (Sect. 58.) If home funds are insufficient after dividend to discharge bills drawn for interest of existing debt, deficiency to be paid as Parliament shall direct. (Sect. 58.) Monies received at home on credit of bills drawn on territorial funds, or for advances in India, to be applied to payment of territorial charges in Europe; and if commercial profits at home be not sufficient in any year for the dividend, the deficiency to be made good out of the surplus territorial revenues of the preceding year. Surplus of territorial revenues and home profits to be applied in repayment of the capital of the public funds created for the Company, and then to form a guarantee fund, not exceeding £12,000,000 for the capital stock and dividends. One-sixth of such excess to belong to the Company and the remaining five-sixths to the public. (Sect. 59, 60.)		

	1773. 13 Geo. III.	1777. 17 Geo. III.	1779. 19 Geo. III.	1781. 21 Geo. III.	1784. 24 Geo. III.	1786. 26 Geo. III.	1788. 28 Geo. III.	1791. 31 Geo. III.
APPLICATION of Surplus Revenues and Home Profits				Cap. 65.				
APPROPRIATION of Profits of Trade and Revenues				The whole clear profits arising from the territorial acquisitions and revenues after defraying the charges and expenses, with the clear revenues and profits after providing for the current payments of interest and other outgoings, charges and expenses, to be disposed of in the payment of a dividend of 8 per cent. on the capital stock, and if any surplus should then remain, three-fourths thereof to be applied to the use of the public, and one-fourth retained by the Company, which fourth, with other sums mentioned, may be applied to the increase of dividend as far as £10. 10s. per cent. provided the bond debt does not exceed £1,500,000, and the increase is only after the rate of £1 per cent. in any one year. (Sect. 9 to 12.)				
APPROPRIATION of Territorial Revenues								
BALLOT								

1793. 33 Geo. III.	1797. 37 Geo. III.	1799. 39 & 40 G. III.	1807. 47 Geo. III.	1811. 51 Geo. III.	1813. 53 Geo. III.	1815. 55 Geo. III.	1826. 7 Geo. IV.
Cap. 52. 1st. In payment of military and marine charges. 2d. In payment of interest on the debt. 3d. In payment of civil and commercial charges. 4th. In providing for an investment in India and remittances to China to an amount of not less than one crore of current rupees in every year. 5th. As debts are reduced or transferred, further sums to be applied to the provision of investment or to further liquidation of the debt. (Sect. 107.)	.....	.....	.....	.....	Cap. 155. In repayment of capital unds created for the and er surplus to be Exchequer to be d, not exceeding (Sect. 59.) the excess to be t y's and the remainu e-sixths to belong to the pu c. If the debts after reduction should again be increased, if beyond certain s reduction again to take pla ct. 60.)		
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	The territorial revenue of India to be applied: 1st. In maintaining forces. 2d. In paying interest of India debt. 3d. Expenses of establishments. 4th. Liquidation of territorial debt, or as the Court, with the approbation of the Board of Controul, may direct. (Sect. 55.) A sum equal to payments for commercial funds at home on account of territorial charges in each year, after deducting amount of payment abroad for commercial establishment, to be annually applied to investment, or remitted, at the Court's option; excess in any year to be taken into account in the next. (Sect. 56.)		
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	In case of an equality of votes on a ballot in the General Court or Court of Directors, the question not to be determined by lot, but to be considered as lost, except in case of two or more candidates for office, which are still to be determined by lot. (Sect. 77.)		

	1773. 13 Geo. III.	1777. 17 Geo. III.	1799. 19 Geo. III.	1781. 21 Geo. III.	1784. 24 Geo. III.	1786. 26 Geo. III.	1788. 28 Geo. III.	1791. 31 Geo. III.
BANK of ENGLAND and BANKS in INDIA.	.....	.....	Cap. 61.	Cap. 65.	Cap. 25.	Cap. 57.	Cap. 8.	Cap. 10. .....
BILLS of Exchange and Certificates ...	.....	.....	The Company restricted from accepting in any one year bills beyond £300,000, exclusive of certificates to the amount of £8,000 to the officers of each of the Company's ships without the consent of the Treasury. (Sect. 4.) 19 G. 3, c. 61, s. 4, also 21 G. 3, c. 65, s. 26.	Bills, promissory notes, &c. issued by the Company's servants in India or China, and made payable there respectively, not payable in England without the consent of eighteen Directors. The Company not liable to the payment of any bill, &c. made payable in England, unless accepted by, or by order of a Court of Directors. (Sect. 27.)	.....	.....	.....	.....
BOARD of Commissioners	.....	.....	.....	His Majesty was empowered to appoint six privy councillors to be commissioners for the affairs of India, three of whom should form a board. The Secretary of State, or in his absence the Chancellor of the Exchequer, or, in the absence of both of them, the senior commissioner was to be the president, and to have the casting vote. The Board was invested with the superintendence and controul over all the British territorial possessions and revenues in the East Indies. (Sect. 1 to 4.) His Majesty might revoke the commission at pleasure, and appoint new commissioners. (Sect. 5.) Neither the commissioners nor their chief secretary disqualified from being elected members of Parliament. Members of the board to have access to and be furnished with copies of all papers belonging to the Company. The Court of Directors to deliver to the board copies of all minutes, &c. of Courts of Proprietors or Directors relating to the government or revenues of the territorial possessions, &c., and shall obey all orders received from the board relating thereto. Copies	Members of the Board of Commissioners not to compose a part of the new Court of Judicature. — (Sect. 3.)	The Board may direct the payment in India of the expences of raising, transporting, and maintaining King's troops to the number of 8,045 men, and Company's European forces to the number of 12,000, including in both cases, commissioned and non-commissioned officers. (Sect. 1 to 4.)	May direct the payment of a further number of King's troops not exceeding 2,682 men, including commissioned and non-commissioned officers. (Sect. 1.)

1793. 33 Geo. III.	1797. 37 Geo. III.	1799. 39 & 40 G. III.	1807. 47 Geo. III.	1811. 51 Geo. III.	1813. 53 Geo. III.	1815. 55 Geo. III.	1826. 7 Geo. IV.
Cap. 52.	Cap. 117.	Cap. 79.	Cap. 68.	Cap. 75.	Cap. 155.	Cap. 64.	
The five-sixths of the ultimate surplus of the Company's trade to be paid into the Bank, and to be invested in annuities till accumulating to £12,000,000, as a fund for guaranteeing the Company's capital stock; an annual return thereof to be made to Parliament, and a reasonable allowance to be made to the Bank for their trouble therein. (Sect. 111 to 121.)	.....	.....	Governments in India may establish provincial banks there, with the same privilege as are usually granted to corporations legally erected in England; the consent of the Directors and the approbation of the Board necessary; all the Company's servants may subscribe thereto, and become members or directors thereof, except the Judges of the Courts of Justice in India.—(Sect. 8 to 10.)				
Bills may be drawn at equitable rates of exchange from India, by the authority of the Court of Directors, with the consent of the Board of Commissioners, for the transfer of the Indian debt to the amount of £500,000 per annum, to be computed from the 1st Jan. in each year, till the present debt of £7,000,000 should be reduced to £2,000,000, but not to exceed £500,000 in any one year, without the authority of the Directors. (Sect. 108 to 111.)	.....	.....	.....	.....	Bills of exchange to be paid out of the Company's home profits.—(Sect. 57.)		
The King may appoint, under the great seal, commissioners for the affairs of India, the two principal Secretaries of State and Chancellor of the Exchequer for the time being always to be three of the number; three of the commissioners to form a Board; the first named in the commission to be president, and in his absence the commissioner present named next in order; president or acting president to have casting vote. (Sect. 2 to 4.) The Board may appoint secretaries and officers; the salaries of the establishment to be paid by the Company quarterly; those to the Board not exceeding £5,000 per annum, and those to the officers, &c. not to exceed £11,000 per annum. Commissioners and officers to take certain oaths. (Sect. 5 to 8.) The Board may direct and controul all matters relating to civil, military, or revenue affairs, subject to the further provisions of this act therein; themselves, and their officers, by their order, to have access to records, &c.; to be furnished with copies of proceedings of Courts of Directors and Proprietors, within eight days of the holding the same; and with copies of all despatches concerning civil, military, or revenue matters, within the limits of the exclusive trade. Despatches, &c. to India on those points to be transmitted to the Board for their approval, who are to return the same within fourteen days, with such alterations as they may deem fit, with their reasons for so doing, and with their instructions thereon; the Directors to forward them, so altered, to India, if the Board, on their representation, do not concede the same; and the Directors are to obey the instructions of the Board. If the Directors do not frame orders, &c. withing fourteen days after being so required by the Board, the Board may prepare instructions, and the Directors are to forward them; but if the Board alter or give instructions which the Court may think not applicable to civil, military, or revenue affairs, they may petition the King in Council thereon.	The consent of the Board necessary to legalize regulations of the Directors for the trade of nations in amity with his Majesty, with the Company's possessions India. (Sect. 1 to 3.) Cap. 142. Supreme Government to transmit to the Board, ten copies of regulations issued by them in each year, concerning natives of India or persons amenable to the provincial courts. (Sect. 8.) All new forms of process for the courts of judicature at Madras and Bombay to be transmitted to the Board for his Majesty's approval. (Sect. 27.)	The consent of the Board necessary for appointing what part of the Territorial Revenue or Civil Servants under Madras and Bombay, should be under Fort William, Madras, and Bombay, and for changing such appointments.—(Sect. 1.)	Consent of the Board necessary for establishing Public Banks in India. (Sect. 8 to 10.)	So much of the Act of 33 G. III, c. 52, as limits the salaries and expences of the Board repealed. Future salaries and expences not to exceed £22,000 per Annum. (Sect. 1 and 2.)	Special licenses for ships for the continent of Asia between the Indus and Malacca, or islands north of the Equator or Bencoolen, to be at the discretion of the Court, subject to the Board, who are to record their reasons. (Sect. 11.) Licenses for other places further North than 11 degrees south latitude, and between 64 and 150 degrees east longitude, to be granted by the Board, who are to frame rules for the same, and in cases not falling within the rules, they are to record the special circumstances and communicate the same to the Court of Directors. (Sect. 12.) The approval of the Board to duties imposed in India necessary to their validity. (Sect. 25. The Board to grant licences to South Sea whalers to sail within certain limits, and no such ship under 350 tons to sail without licence. (Sect. 32.) The Board to have full power over all colleges and seminaries abroad and at home. (Sect. 42 and 43.) Duties in India on Company's and private trade goods to be subject to the controul of the Board. (Sect. 67.) The Board to have controul over the apportionment of any part of the territorial revenue (except sums issued in India to make good home payments on account of territorial charges) or	No gratuity to be good above £600, unless confirmed by the Board. Sec. 1.	

	1773. 13 Geo. III.	1777. 17 Geo. III.	1779. 19 Geo III.	1781. 21 Geo. III.	1784. 24 Geo. III.	1786. 26 Geo. III.	1788. 28 Geo. III.	1791. 31 Geo. III.
			Cap. 61.	Cap. 65.	Cap. 25.	Cap. 57.		
BOARD of Commissioners, *continued*	.....	.....	.....	.....	Copies of letters, &c. to be returned to the Directors within fourteen days, &c. Intended despatches concerning the civil or military government of the British territories in the East-Indies, were to be forwarded to the Board within fourteen days after requisition made, otherwise the Board may prepare and forward such despatch to the Directors, who are to forward the same to India. (Sect. 10 to 13.)	.....	.....	.....
BONDS and Bond Debt (also see Debts)	.....	.....	Recites the bond debt to have been reduced to £1,500,000. (Sect. 1.)	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
BRITISH SUBJECTS	.....	.....	.....	British subjects to reside in a principal settlement in India or within ten miles of one, unless licensed to proceed further. (Sect. 28.) Not to send India or China goods to Europe (Sect.30.)	Debts owing them by the Nabob of Arcot to be enquired into by the Court of Directors, and a fund formed for their discharge. (Sect. 37.)	British subjects residing in the Company's possessions amenable to the courts of justice therein; and those who reside in the Company's possessions on the coast of Coromandel, in the Carnatic, in the five northern circars, including the parts thereof in Orissa, dominions of the Soubah of the Deckan, the Nabob of Arcot, or the Rajah of Tanjore, to be subject to the Courts of Oyer &c., Mayors Court at Madras, &c. (Sect. 29 and 30.)	.....	.....

1793.	1797.	1799.	1807.	1811.	1813.	1815.	1826.
33 Geo. III.	37 Geo. III.	39 & 40 G. III.	47 Geo. III.	51 Geo. III.	53 Geo. III.	55 Geo. III.	7 Geo. IV.
Cap. 52.		Cap. 79.			Cap. 155.		
thereon. The Board may send orders to the Secret Committee of Directors respecting the making war, peace, treaties, &c. who are to forward them to India. The Board are not to nominate any servants of the Company, nor to increase salaries, nor to order gratuities, except proposed by the Directors. (Sect. 9 to 19.) The Board to be satisfied that sickness is the cause of military officers remaining from India more than five years, before such officer can be suffered to return. (Sect. 70.) To approve regulations for carrying British or Irish manufactures to China in case of a cession of territory separate from the Continent of China, and also for carrying on trade by British subjects from the north-west coast of America to the isles of Corea and Japan, and to Canton. (Sect. 76, 78 to 80.) Should the Company not export a sufficient quantity of naval stores, the Board may permit individuals to ship the same on their own account in the Company's shipping; and should there not be tonnage sufficient, may order the provision of a further quantity, as also for private trade, beyond 3,000 tons if found requisite, but from which the Directors may appeal to the King. (Sect. 83, 87, and 88.) May allow individuals to import calicoes, &c. if the Company do not import a sufficient quantity. (Sect. 85.) May regulate the rate of freights on private trade. (Sect. 90 and 91.) May on complaint of want of consignees direct the licensing of free merchants to manage the private trade. (Sect. 96.) To approve regulations made by the Directors for the sales of raw silk, sugar, cotton yarn, &c. &c., private-trade and Company's; such regulations to have the force of by-laws. (Sect. 101.) Powers of the first Board not to cease till the second Board appointed; and their powers by 28 Geo. III. Cap. 28, and 31 Geo. III. Cap. 10, respecting payment of King's forces, &c. continued as though specially enacted in this act. (Sect. 148 and 149.)	.....	.....	.....	.....	or of loans in India to commercial persons; and the Court of Directors to deliver to the Board copies of all proceedings, and dispatches relating to the appropriation of the revenue and loans to investments; and no dispatches relating thereto to be sent to India till approved by the Board. (Sect. 68—70.) The Board to return dispatches in a reasonable time, not exceeding two months. (Sect. 71.) The proceedings of the Board may be signed by the chief or assistant secretary. (Sect. 72.) Secret Committee not to disclose dispatches without the authority of the Board. (Sect. 73.) The Board may require abstracts, accounts, and statements to be prepared by the Directors. (Sect. 78.) Directors not to fill up vacancies in India, without the approbation of the Board, except in the offices and appointments of Members of Council, General officers on the staff, Advocate and Attorney General, Attorney Chaplains, or in any offices or employments usually filled by uncovenanted servants, Writers, Cadets, and Assistant surgeons to be appointed by the Directors as heretofore. (Sect. 81.) Restorations of servants not to be valid without the consent of the Board. (Sect. 83.) No gratuity to be good above £600, unless confirmed by the Board. (Sect. 88) The King may grant superannuations to the officers of the Board. (Sect. 91.)		
Till the bond debt is reduced to £1,500,000 the surplus profits not to be applied to the increase of the dividend beyond £10 per cent. (Sect. 111, 112.) An account of the bond debt and rates of interest thereon, to be laid before Parliament within the first fourteen sitting days after the 30th March in each year. (Sect. 126, 318.)	.....	.....	.....	.....	The revenues arising from territorial acquisitions in India, to be applied fourthly towards liquidation of territorial or bond debt. (Sect. 55.) The profits of the Company in England to be applied fourthly in reduction of Indian debt, or bond debt at home. (Sect. 57.)	.....	*Note.*—By the 34 Geo. III. Cap. 41, bond debt might be increased to 3,000,000; by the 47 Geo. III. Cap. 41, to 5,000,000, and by 51 Geo. III. Cap. 64, to 7,000,000.
British-born subjects appointed collectors, &c. to take an oath not to receive any presents, &c., and to render a just account of all monies received; British subjects in the King's or Company's service receiving or demanding presents, &c. such act to be deemed extortion, and to be punished as a misdemeanour. (Sect. 61 to 64.) Amenable to Courts in India and in Great Britain for acts committed in India. (Sect. 67.) May under certain regulations and restrictions export to and import from any port, &c. of China, which may eventually be ceded by the Chinese Government; and to and from any of the ports or settlements in India, certain articles. *See Private Trade and Traders.* (Sect. 76 to 106, and 129 to 145.)	Cap. 142. Residing within the jurisdiction of the Governments of Madras and Bombay, subject to the Recorder's Courts for crimes committed therein, as well as within the territories of native princes in alliance with such Governments. (Sect. 10.) Not to lend or be concerned in raising any money for native	Convicted of offences for which they would have been liable before the passing of this Act to be transported, or which would have excluded them from the benefit of clergy, may be transported to New South Wales; the period of transportation in the first instance at the option of the Court; in the second, for life. Natives of India born of Indian parents, not to be transported. No offence to be punished with transportation (except substituted for capital punishment),					

	1773. 13 Geo. III.	1777. 17 Geo. III.	1779. 19 Geo. III.	1781. 21 Geo. III.	1784. 24 Geo. III.	1786. 26 Geo. III.	1788. 28 Geo. III.	1791. 31 Geo. III.
BRITISH SUBJECTS *continued*	Cap. 63.	.....	.....	Cap. 65.	.....	.....	.....	.....
BY LAWS	Supreme Court at Fort William may make by-laws for the regulation of its practice. (Sect. 13.) By-laws may be made, if not repugnant to the laws of the realm, by the Governor General and Council for Fort William and subordinates, to be registered in the Supreme Court with their consent, and affixed at the India House, but may be appealed from to the King in Council, who may repeal them. By-laws, &c. so formed, to be transmitted to the Secretary of State, and, if his Majesty do not disapprove them within two years they are to be valid. (Sect. 36 and 37.)							
CAPITAL STOCK...	Transfers of stock to qualify for votes at the elections of Directors, &c. void, and stock so transferred to become the property of the party to whom transferred. (Sect. 3.)	.....	.....	May be redeemed after 1st March 1791, upon three years' notice from the Speaker of the House of Commons. (Sect. 507.)	.....	.....	.....	.....

Note. By the Charter of William III. the General Court to make By-Laws, and a Committee to be appointed annually for the purpose of inspecting and inquiring into the execution of them.

1793. 33 Geo. III.	1797. 37 Geo. III.	1799. 39 & 40 G. III.	1807. 47 Geo. III.	1811. 51 Geo. III.	1813. 53 Geo. III.	1815. 55 Geo. III.	1826. 7 Geo. IV.
Cap. 52.	Cap. 142.	Cap. 79.					
.....	native Princes without the consent of the Court of Directors, or one of the Governments in India; parties offending to be punished as for a misdemeanour, and security for money lent contrary thereto, to be void. Reports on informations against parties, in such case, to be forwarded to the Dire[illegible] (Sect. [illegible]	ment), unless committed three months after this Act should have been published in India, &c. Parties returning from transportation before their period &c. expired, to be punished as felons without benefit of clergy. His Majesty may extend his mercy to offenders. (Sect. 13 to 16.) When parties die intestate and no next of kin or creditor appears, the Registrars of the Ecclesiastical Courts [illegible] letters of administration, [illegible] to bring the assets of deceased into those courts; but if next of kin or creditors establish their claim, letters of administration to be granted them. (Sect. 21 and 22.)					

Capital stock of £5,000,000 may be increased to £6,000,000 at the rate of £200 per cent.; or at such rate as the Court of Directors, with the consent of the Treasury, may approve; to receive the same rate of dividend as the old stock; and a further dividend of 10s. per cent. from the separate fund. (Sect. 111 and 124.)

Five-sixths of the ultimate surplus of profits of trade, &c. to be paid into the bank for the formation of a fund of £12,000,000 as a guarantee to the Proprietors for the capital stock of £6,000,000 at £200 per cent. (Sect. 111 and 121.)

Note. — By the 37 Geo. III. Cap. 31., Capital stock might be increased to £8,000,000.

	1773. 13 Geo. III.	1777. 17 Geo. III.	1779. 19 Geo. III.	1781. 21 Geo. III.	1784. 24 Geo. III.	1786. 26 Geo. III.	1788. 28 Geo. III.	1791. 31 Geo. III.
				Cap. 65.				
COIN	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
COLLEGES and Seminaries	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF	.....	.....	.....	The Commander-in-Chief, if a member of the Council of Bengal, Madras, or Bombay, to rank as second, but not to succeed as Governor General or Governor respectively, unless specially appointed so to do; and not to receive any salary as member of Council, except specially allowed. (Sect. 38.)	In Bengal to have precedence in Council next after the Governor General. At Madras and Bombay to be also second in Council. (Sect. 18.)	Not necessarily of the Council in any of the presidencies; but may be appointed by the Directors, Members of Council. The Directors may appoint the Commander-in-Chief in Bengal, Governor General, or the Commander-in-Chief at Madras and Bombay, Presidents there. (Sect. 5 & 6.)	.....	.....

1793. 33 Geo. III.	1797. 37 Geo. III.	1799. 39 & 40 G. III.	1807. 47 Geo. III.	1811. 51 Geo. III.	1813. 53 Geo. III.	1815. 55 Geo. III.	1826. 7 Geo. IV.
Cap. 52.					Cap. 155.		
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Counterfeiting coin the currency of India punishable with transportation. (Sect. 116.) Having in possession more than five pieces of counterfeited coin punishable by fine or imprisonment. (Sect. 119.) Uttering counterfeit coins knowingly, punishable; first offence, with six months imprisonment; second offence, with two years imprisonment: third offence, with transportation for life. (Sect. 117.) Certificates of former convictions in the Courts, sufficient proof of such conviction. (Sect. 118.)		
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Colleges and Seminaries abroad to be subject to the Board of Commissioners. (Sect. 42.) Provisions for schools, &c. in India for the benefit of the natives to be regulated by the Governor General, subject to the control of the Board, but appointment to offices therein to be made by the local governments. (Sect. 43.) The College and Military Seminary in England to be continued. The Directors, with the approbation of the Board, to make rules and regulations for the same, and may make representations respecting alterations or additions by the Board. (Sect. 44.) Bishop of London to exercise visitorial jurisdiction at the East-India College. (Sect. 45.) No person to be appointed a writer until he shall have kept four terms, and shall have procured a certificate of conformity to the rules. (Sect. 46.) Establishment of offices in the College and Military Seminaries to be subject to the Board of Control. (Sect. 47.) Principal and professors exempt from parochial residence. (Sect. 48.)		
The Commander-in-Chief, if a member of the Council of Bengal, Madras, or Bombay, to rank as second, but not to succeed as Governor General or Governor respectively, unless specially appointed; and not to receive salary as member of council unless specially allowed. (Sect. 30, 32.) When the Commander-in-Chief in India, not being Governor General also, should be at the Presidencies of Madras or Bombay, to be a member of the council there, the provincial Commander-in-Chief, if of the council, to sit and deliberate, but not to vote during such period. (Sect. 33.) His Majesty may remove Commander-in-Chief, &c., the Court of Directors may also do the same, except in the case of those appointed by the King, through the default of appointments by the Court. (Sect 26.) Departure from India or arrival in Europe deemed resignation of office. (Sect. 35 to 37.) Demanding or receiving presents, wilful neglect of the orders of the Court of Directors, or making corrupt bargains for giving up or obtaining offices, deemed misdemeanours at law; amenable to the Courts in India and in Great Britain, for acts committed in the territories of the native princes or against them or their subjects, the same as if committed in the British territories. No action to be stayed or suit compromised by the Court of Directors, but by the consent of the Board of Commissioners. (Sect. 62, 63, 65.)	.....	.....	.....	.....	Vacancies in office of Commander-in Chief to be supplied by the Court of Directors, subject to his Majesty's approbation. (Sect. 80.) If resident in England at the time of appointment, to receive passage money as follows: Commander-in-Chief in India £2,500. Do. Fort St. George, £2,000. Do. Bombay, £1,500. (Sect. 89.)	.....	*Note.* By 45 Geo. III. cap. 36. When the offices of Governor General and Commander-in-Chief are vested in the same person, the provincial Commander-in-Chief in Bengal may be appointed second in Council (Sect. 1.)

	1773. 13 Geo. III.	1777. 17 Geo. III.	1779. 19 Geo. III.	1781. 21 Geo. III.	1784. 24 Geo. III.	1786. 26 Geo. III.	1788. 28 Geo. III.	1791. 31 Geo. III.
COURTS:	Cap. 63.			Cap. 70.	Cap. 25.	Cap. 57.		
—— MARTIAL.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
——, MAYORS	Recited, that King Geo. IId., by Charter dated 8th January, in the twenty-sixth year of his reign, erected the Mayors' Courts at Calcutta, Madras, and Bombay. (Sect. 13.) The Mayors' Court at Calcutta annulled, the records of which to be delivered over to the Supreme Court. (Sect. 19 and 20.) The Judges of the Mayor's Court to take and transmit home, the evidence on prosecutions depending in England. (Sect. 40 to 45.)	.....	.....	.....	The Judges of the Mayor's Court to send home the evidence on prosecutions depending in England. (Sect. 78 to 79.)	The Judges of the Mayors Court to transmit home the evidence on prosecutions depending in England. (Sect. 28.) These Courts may cause fines laid by the Court of Judicature in England, for extortion, &c. in India, to be levied on delinquent's property in India. (Sect. 27.) Mayor's Court at Ma[illegible] have jurisdiction [illegible] British subjects [illegible] of Coromandel. (Sect. 30.) [illegible] Courts may admit [illegible] witness depositions [illegible] handwriting. (Sect. 38.)	.....	.....
—— OF REQUESTS	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
—— COUNTRY AND PROVINCIAL	.....	.....	.....	British subjects to register in these Courts the names of their native agents, stewards, partners, &c. (Sect. 13.) Appeals from these Courts, to be made to, and determined by the Governor General and Council as a Court of record (styled the Sudder Dewannee Adawlut). (Sect. 21.) The Governor General to frame regulations for the Provincial Courts, which if not disallowed or amended by his Majesty within two years, to be of force. Provincial Magistrates not subject to the Supreme Court for judicial acts. (Sect. 23 to 26.)	.....	.....	.....	.....

1793.	1797.	1799.	1807.	1811.	1813.	1815.	1826.
33 Geo. III.	37 Geo. III.	39 & 40 G. III.	47 Geo. III.	51 Geo. III.	53 Geo. III.	55 Geo. III.	7 Geo. IV.
Cap. 52.	Cap. 142.	Cap. 79.	Cap. 68.		Cap. 155.		
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Governments in India empowered to hold Courts Martial. (Sect. 96.)		
British subjects amenable (to Courts in India) for offences committed against native princes and their subjects not within the Company's territories, the same as for acts committed in their dominions. The Court of Directors not to compound depending suits without the consent of the Board of Commissioners: and after judgment given, no sentence to be remitted, nor persons suspended, or dismissed, by such sentence, to be restored. (Sect. 67 to 69.) Manner of suing for penalties, &c. for illicit trading, &c. (Sect. 140, 141.)	Records of the Mayor's Courts, or the Courts of Oyer and Terminer, to be deposited in the new Courts; and on the publication of the new Charter, the jurisdiction of the Mayor's Court to cease. (Sect. 17 and 18.)						
.....	Jurisdictions of the Courts of Requests at Calcutta, Madras, and Bombay, extended to demands not exceeding in value eighty current rupees. (Sect. 30.)	The Governor General and Council at Fort William and Government and Council of Madras, may order in what manner the Courts of Requests should in future be formed, and to what amount not exceeding 400 sa[illegible]ees, their jurisdictions should extend; may make rules and new forms of proceedings, notifying the same by proclamation. (Sect. 17.)					
.....	Regulations of the Governor General in Council, which affect parties amenable to the Provincial Courts, to be regulated in the judicial department, formed into a code, and printed with translations in the country languages; the Provincial Courts to regulate their decisions by these Regulations. No action for wrong to lie against any judicial officers for any order of court; but if any information is intended, it must be brought according to 21 Geo. III. cap. 70.	Governor in Council of Fort St. George may frame regulations for Provincial Courts under that Presidency, the same as the Governor General and Council for Courts under them. (Sect. 11.)	Governor in Council at Bombay may frame regulations for such Provincial Courts as are under that Presidency, the same as the Governor General may do for the Presidency of Bengal. (Sect. 13.)				

	1773. 13 Geo. III.	1777. 17 Geo. III.	1779. 19 Geo. III.	1781. 21 Geo. III.	1784. 24 Geo. III.	1786. 26 Geo. III.	1788. 28 Geo. III.	1791. 31 Geo. III.
COURTS:	Cap. 63.			Cap. 70.	Cap. 25.	Cap. 57.		
—— of Judicature generally ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
—— Supreme of Judicature at Fort William...	His Majesty by Charter or Letters-patent, may erect a Supreme Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal, to consist of a Chief Justice and three other Judges, who are to be barristers of not less than five years' standing, to be named by the King. The Supreme Court to appoint officers, and to fix their salaries with the approbation of the Governor General in Council; to form rules of practice; to be a court of record, and of oyer and terminer, and of gaol delivery for the town of Calcutta, factory of Fort William, and subordinate factories. Its jurisdiction to extend to all British subjects in Bengal, Bahar, and Orissa, under the protection of the Company, in all cases, civil, criminal, ecclesiastical or admiralty, except in regard to the Governor General and Council, unless for treason or felony. Suits may be heard between British subjects and natives, for contracts, &c. beyond 500 rupees, provided it is agreed in such contract to abide by the decision of the Supreme Court. The Governor General, Council, and Judges, not subject to arrest. Appeals from this Court may be made to the King in Council. The Mayor's Court at Calcutta to be suppressed, and the records, &c. to be delivered over to the Supreme Court. Salary of the Chief Justice to be £8,000, and of each of the Judges £6,000 per annum, to commence, when parties appointed are in England, on their embarkation; when in India, upon their taking upon them the execution of the office. Restricted from taking any presents, &c. &c. (Sect. 13 to 23.) Offences brought before the Supreme Court to be tried by a Jury of British subjects residing at Calcutta. No judgment of the Court against any of the Company's servants to be released or compounded, or any	.....	.....	The Governor General and Council not amenable to the Supreme Court in their public capacity. The production of their orders, to justify persons acting [illegible] but the Court as extended to British subjects, not affected thereby. (Sect. 1 to 3.) Persons complaining against Governor General, &c. on oath, and giving bond to prosecute in England, Supreme Court to compel the production of orders, and to examine witnesses which are to be taken as evidence in the Courts of Westminster. (Sect. 5 and 6.) To have no jurisdiction in matters of revenue, nor over persons on account of their being landholders, &c. &c., nor on account of their being employed by the Company or by natives of Great Britain, or by their descendants, excepting in actions for trespasses or in civil suits, agreed to be referred to the Court. (Sect. 8. to 10.) A register to be kept of natives amenable to the Court. (Sect. 11 to 16.) To determine between natives according to their laws and usages, to frame forms of process &c., to be transmitted to one of the Secretaries of	To examine witnesses, and transmit home evidence on prosecutions before new court of Judicature, on a mandamus from the Court of King's Bench. (Sect. 78 and 79.)	Parties found guilty in England of extortion, &c. in India and not possessed of sufficient property in England to pay adjudged fines, may be proceeded against in India, on the transcript of the extracts of the Court of Exchequer being filed in the Supreme Court, the same as though the property were in England. (Sect. 27.) British subjects residing in India, amenable to Courts there for all crimes. (Sect. 29.) Supreme Court may administer proof of deeds, &c. executed in England, on oath of credible witnesses deposing to handwriting. (Sect. 38.)	.....	.....

1793.	1797.	1799.	1807.	1811.	1813.	1815.	1826.
33 Geo. III.	37 Geo. III.	39 & 40 G. III.	47 Geo. III.	51 Geo. III.	53 Geo. III.	55 Geo. III.	7 Geo. IV.
Cap. 52.	Cap. 117.	Cap. 79.			Cap. 155.		
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	King's Courts regularly to hold Sessions four times in every year. (Sec. 102.)		

Judges when resident in England at the time of their appointment, to be granted passage money as follows, *viz.*

Chief Justice at Fort William ..	£1,500
Ditto Madras ..	1,200
Recorder of Bombay ..	1,000
Ditto Prince of Wales' Island. ..	1,000
Each Puisne Judge	1,000

(Sec. 89.)

The Advocate General may exhibit information to the King's Courts in matters of revenue. Ex officio informations may be filed. (Sec. 100 to 103.)

The Company's Advocate General to file information for debts due to his Majesty. (Sec. 111.)

Jurisdiction of the King's Courts not to be [illegible] peal from the Sudder Dewanny Adawlut [illegible] e King's Courts. (Sec. 107.)

Admiralty jurisdiction of the King's Courts extended. (Sec. 110.)

Provincial Courts of the highest jurisdiction may arrest in civil or criminal process within the Presidencies, notwithstanding the jurisdiction of the King's Court. (Sec. 113.)

British subjects amenable to the Supreme Court for acts committed out of British territories in India, the same as though committed within them; the Court of Directors not to compound depending suits without leave of the Board of Commissioners; and after judgment given, no sentence to be released, nor persons suspended or dismissed by such sentences, to be restored. (Sect. 67 to 69.)

Mode of suing for penalties, &c. &c. for illicit trading, &c. &c. (Sect. 140, 141.)

To issue commissions on the warrant of the Governor General in Council, for appointing Justices of the Peace, and on resignation of the Governor General, &c., may supersede such commissions and issue new ones. (Sect. 151.)

Admiralty jurisdiction of the Supreme Court extended to the high seas. (Sect. 156.)

On the death, &c. of any of the Puisne Judges of the Supreme Court of Judicature in Bengal, the Court shall consist of a chief justice and two other judges only, instead of three. The King may direct pensions to be paid to Judges, out of the revenue of India, after seven years' service. To the Chief Justice, £2,000 per annum; to each of the other judges £1,500. Where the matter in dispute does not exceed 1,000 pagodas, the Supreme Court may direct depositions of witnesses to be filed of record or not.

The Court of Directors to order the Chief Justice to require the officers of the Supreme Court to make a return, on oath, of their salaries and fees, for three years preceding such order; parties making a false return to forfeit their office, and be rendered incapable of holding any office under the Company.

Judges to report to the Governor General and Council what offices should be continued, what abolished, and what retrenchment can be made; and

The salaries of the Judges to cease on their quitting India. When a vacancy occurs in the office of Recorder at Bombay, the junior Puisne Judge of the Supreme Court at Madras to take the office. (Sect. 9 and 10.)

[illegible] Supreme [illegible] udicature at Fort W[illegible]m extended to Benares, and to all places that may become subordinate to Fort William. When British subjects die intestate and no next of kin or creditors appear, the Registrar of the Ecclesiastical Court to have letters of administration granted him to collect the assets of the deceased, and bring them into court; but if next of kin or creditors appear, the letters to be recalled from the Registrar and granted them.

The Judges may make rules, &c. for extending to insolvent debtors the relief intended by Act 32 Geo. II. commonly called the Lords' Act.

His Majesty may appoint the Judges of this Court with or without other persons, Commissioners for the trial and adjudication

	1773. 13 Geo. III.	1777. 17 Geo. III.	1779. 19 Geo. III.	1781. 21 Geo. III.	1784. 24 Geo. III.	1786. 26 Geo. III.	1788. 28 Geo. III.	1791. 31 Geo. III
COURTS:								
—— OF JUDICATURE AT FORT WILLIAM, *continued*	Cap. 63. any suit discharged, except by the consent of three-fourths of the Directors, and also of three-fourths of a General Court of Proprietors. No regulation of the Governor General and Council to be valid except registered in the Supreme Court. (Sect. 34, to 36.) Judges to act as Justices of the peace for the settlement of Fort William, and the subsidiaries. Offences charged against Judges, &c. may be tried in the Court of King's Bench, and Governor General in Council may take and transmit depositions of witnesses in evidence against them. Lord Chancellor, or Speaker of the House of Commons, may issue their warrants, and the Courts at Westminster their mandamus, for the examination of witnesses in India, by the Courts of Judicature there, the Governor General, &c.; prorogation of Parliament not to stop proceedings against delinquents in India, nor any of the [illegible] of the Company to be violated [illegible] to to 46, p. 144 to 155.)	.....	.....	Cap. 70. of State for his Majesty's approval. (Sect. 17 to 20.) Judicial officers of country courts not amenable to the Supreme Courts for judicial acts; such officers to have notice of informations against them, and not obliged to put in bail till they shall decline to appear to answer. (Sect. 24 to 26.)	.....	.....	.....	.....
—— OF JUDICATURE AT MADRAS AND BOMBAY	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

1793.	1797.	1799.	1807.	1811.	1813.	1815.	1826.
33 Geo. III.	37 Geo. III.	39 & 40 G. III.	47 Geo. III.	51 Geo. III.	53 Geo. III.	55 Geo. III.	7 Geo. IV.
	Cap. 142.	Cap. 79.					

.....

and if Governor General, &c. agree with the majority of the judges, such alterations to be made, subject to the Court of Directors, who are also to decide if the Court and Judges disagree; in the mean time, the Supreme Court may appoint provisionally, to vacant offices. (Sect. 1 to 7.)

If the Recorder of Madras or Bombay should die, and no successor appointed by his Majesty should be on the spot, the Puisne Judge of the Supreme Court at Calcutta to proceed to the settlement and hold the office till a Recorder arrives; to receive the salary of the Recorder while so acting, and his office of Judge not to be vacated thereby. (Sect. 22 to 24.)

adjudication of prize causes, and other maritime questions, &c. in India. (Sect. 20 to 25.)

.....

cature at Madras and Bombay ... consist of the Mayor, *three Aldermen, and a Recorder*, who shall be a barrister of *five years'* standing, and be appointed by his Majesty; their jurisdiction to extend to civil, criminal, ecclesiastical, and admiralty cases; to establish rules of practice; to appoint officers; to be Courts of oyer and terminer and gaol delivery for Fort St. George and Bombay, and to extend to British subjects resident within the British territories, subject to the Governments of Madras and Bombay respectively, as well as those residing in the territories of native princes in alliance with them; to extend to all suits, &c. which may now be tried by the Mayor's Courts of Madras and Bombay, or of the Courts of oyer and terminer and gaol delivery there. The powers of the Courts of Judicature not to extend to any information, &c. against the Governors and Councils respectively, except for treason or felony, or for any act done in their public capacity. The Recorder not subject to arrest; the powers of the Courts were not to extend to revenue matters, nor to persons on account of being concerned with the land or revenues, or from being employed by the Company, or by a native or the descendant of a native of Great Britain, but only to actions for wrongs or trespasses. The rights of families preserved according to the Mahomedan or Gentoo laws. Matters of inheritance, succession, contracts, or dealings between natives, to be determined by the laws and usages of the natives, as if the action had commenced in a native court; the Courts to make rules for the more speedy attainment of justice in accordance with the laws and usages of the natives.

No action for wrong to be brought against a judicial officer for any order of Court, nor for any act done by virtue of such order; but if any information is intended, it must be brought according to the 21st Geo. III. cap. 70. Appeals from these Courts may be made to the King in Council. Records of the Mayors Courts and the Courts of oyer and terminer and gaol delivery, to be deposited in the New Courts. The jurisdiction of the Mayors' Courts, and of the Presidents and Councils as Courts of appeal, to cease on publication of the new charter establishing the Courts of Judicature. The Directors to cause to be paid to the Recorder of each Court £5,000 annually out of the revenues of the settlement; after five years' service, Recorders

Upon the establishment of a Supreme Court at Madras, the Recorders' Court there to cease and all its records, with those of the other courts (directed by the 37th Geo. III. cap. 142, to be transferred to the Recorders' Court) to be delivered to the Supreme Court; and the powers vested in the Recorder, &c. to be exercised by the Supreme Court. (Sect. 1 & 5.)

... of the Judges of the ... Court to cease on ... India. The junior puisne judge of Fort William not to fill the office of Recorder at Bombay, except the Court at Madras should not be full; in that case the Judge to proceed to Fort William as directed by 37 Geo. III. cap. 142. Sect. 9 & 10.

British subjects dying intestate and no next of kin or creditor appearing, the Registrar of the Ecclesiastical Court, to have letters, &c. (*the same as the Supreme Court.*) Sect. 21 to 25.)

	1773. 13 Geo. III.	1777. 17 Geo. III.	1799. 19 Geo. III.	1781. 21 Geo. III.	1784. 24 Geo. III.	1786. 26 Geo. III.	1788. 28 Geo. III.	1791. 31 Geo. III.
COURTS:								
—— of Judicature at Madras and Bombay, *continued*.	Cap. 63.	.....	Cap. 61.	Cap. 65.	Cap. 25	Cap. 57.	.....	.....
—— of Judicature for the Trial of Offences committed in India	.....	.....	.....	..... Informations against parties accused of extortion, &c. in India, may be exhibited in the Court of King's Bench, the record whereof [illegible] to the [illegible] who, [illegible] mission to [illegible] the parties [illegible] committed, or, in [illegible] appearance, the [illegible] to proceed. At [illegible] mencement of each [illegible] of Parliament, two [illegible] Lords and forty Commoners to be chosen by ballot, who, with three Judges, are to form the commission for trying the accused. Members of the Board of Control, the Court of Directors, or persons having been employed in India, not to form any part of the Court. Mode of proceeding. Party found guilty may be interrogated as to his offences, if adjudged to [illegible] If he does not [illegible] to forfeit his estate, [illegible] committed. Depositions taken in India deemed evidence. Writings received by the Court of Directors from India, and copies of writings sent by them to India, to be admitted as evidence. (Sect. 64 to 81.)	Ten Commissioners competent to act; majority to determine. President to have the casting vote. If the number be reduced below 10, a new commission to be made out. (Sect. 1 to 14.) [illegible] Court of King's Bench [illegible] issue warrants for apprehending persons accused, [illegible] be committed or [illegible] bail, [illegible] par- [illegible] or [illegible] absence [illegible] of the Court to [illegible] surrender to be inserted in the London Gazette, and [illegible] be affixed in the India House. Should the parties not then appear the information to proceed as though the plea of not guilty had been given. The judgments of the commissioners to be examined by the Court of King's Bench, and to be final. Fines how to be recovered in England if property in England insufficient. Examinations in India to be sealed up and delivered to the Court of King's Bench on oath. (Sect. 1 to 28.)	.....	.....
DEBTS:	A statement of the Company's debts in England, exclusive of their Bond debt, to be sent to the Treasury half-yearly. (Sect. 15.)	.....	A statement of the Company's debts in England, exclusive of their Bond debt, to be sent half-yearly to the Treasury. (Sect. 3.)	Reciting the repayment of £1,400,000 lent to the Company. The Company to pay the public £400,000 in discharge of all claims, to 18th March 1781. (Sect. 1.)	.....	.....	.....	.....

1793. 33 Geo. III.	1797. 37 Geo. III.	1799. 39 & 40G. III.	1807. 47 Geo. III.	1811. 51 Geo. III.	1813. 53 Geo. III.	1815. 55 Geo. III.	1826. 7 Geo. IV.
	Cap. 117.						Cap. 37.
corders may be allowed by his Majesty £1,200 per annum, if such sum with other allowance do not exceed the salary of a Puisne Judge of the Supreme Court. A vacancy in the office of Recorder to be filled by the junior Puisne Judge of Calcutta till a successor arrives; to receive a proportion of the salary while so acting, and not to vacate his appointment of Judge thereby. Recorders not to be engaged in trade. To be tried in the same manner as Judges of the Supreme Court. All new forms of process to be transmitted to the Board for his Majesty's approbation, but to be observed till approbation or alteration is received. (Sect. 9 to 27.)							
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Courts may make rules and regulations with respect to qualification of Jurors, which shall be laid before his Majesty. (Sect. 2.)
The Company to lay before Parliament annually, a statement of their debts abroad and at home. (Sect. 126, 311.)	.....	.....	.....	.....	Interest of Indian debt to be defrayed out of territorial revenue, and the territorial or Bond debt to be liquidated as Directors, with the approbation of the Board, shall direct. (Sect. 55.) Debts, except principal of Bond debt, to be paid out of home profits; and Indian debt, or Bond debt at home, in what case to be defrayed out of home profits. (Sect. 57.) The surplus of territorial revenues and home profits applicable to the payment of certain debts; and if debt again increased, reduction again to take place. (Sect. 59 and 60.) So much 33 Geo. III. cap. 52, as relates to the payment of a sum into the Exchequer or the receipt thereof, or to the payment into the Bank, repealed. (Sect. 61, 145.)		

	1773. 13 Geo. III.	1777. 17 Geo. III.	1779. 19 Geo. III	1781. 21 Geo. III.	1784. 24 Geo. III.	1786. 26 Geo. III.	1788. 28 Geo. III.	1791. 31 Geo. III.
	Cap. 63.	Cap. 8.		Cap. 65.	Cap. 25.	Cap. 25.	Cap. 8.	Cap. 10.
DIRECTORS:	Instead of an election of twenty-four directors for one year; six directors were to be chosen for one; six for two; six for three, and six for four years, after which the Directors were to be chosen for four years. In case of a vacancy by death, &c., another director was to be chosen for the term the deceased, &c. had to serve. No person in the Company's service in the East-Indies to be chosen till after a residence of two years in England. All collusive transfers, bonds, &c. to qualify for votes for Directors, or on questions in the general courts, void; the stock so transferred to become the property of the party to whom transferred, and all persons voting under such powers, not transferring or returning the same, to forfeit £1,000. £1,000 stock possessed for twelve calendar months qualifies for one vote, £3,000 for two, £6,000 for three, and £10,000 for four. Proprietors on voting to take a certain oath. (Sect. 1 to 6.) The Directors to send copies of despatches from the Governor General, &c. relating to the management of the revenues, to the Commissioners of the Treasury within fourteen days after receiving the same. (Sect. 9.) Directors may fill up vacancies in the office of governor general, and after the expiration of five years, may nominate and remove succeeding governors general. (Sect. 10.) No sentence of the Supreme Court, or other Court of justice, to be compounded or discharged, nor dismissed servants restored, without the consent of three-fourths of the Directors and Proprietors. (Sect. 35, p. 144 to 152.)	The 13th April (the day appointed for the annual election of six directors by 13th Geo. III, cap. 63) in future such election to take place on the second Wednesday in April in each year. (Sect. 1, p. 145.	.....	Directors to settle with Paymaster General, &c. &c. for the payment of allowances to King's troops, and for repayment to the Company for victualling King's troops in India, and for supply of naval and military stores. (Sect. 23 and 24.) No bills, &c. issued by Governor and Company's servants in the East Indies to be paid in England, without the consent of eighteen Directors; nor bills, &c. drawn payable in England to be paid, unless accepted by, or by order of the Court of Directors. (Sect. 27.) With the consent of his Majesty, may appoint Governor General, and two councellors [illegible] deaths, &c. (Sect. 36 to 38.)	To arrange and settle the debts of the Nabob of Arcot owing to British subjects; to arrange the disputes between the Nabob of Arcot and the Rajah of Tanjore; and also to redress the grievances of other Rajahs, Zemindars, landholders, &c. &c. (Sect. 37 to 39, 64.) In the name of the Company, [illegible] exhibit impeachments in the [illegible] and [illegible] Indies [illegible] exhibited in England, without the consent of the [illegible] for the new Court of Judicature. (Sect. 64.) Not to be members of the new Court of Judicature. (Sect. 70.)	His Majesty's approbation not necessary to appointments of Governor General, &c. made by the Directors, &c. (Sect. 1.) Cap. 57. Directors not to be members of the new Court of Judicature.	To lay before Parliament annually accounts of receipts, disbursements, & debts, at each of the Presidencies. (Sect. 5, 275.)	With consent of the Board of Commissioners may reverse the powers given to Earl Cornwallis as Governor General, and to his successor. (Sect. 1 to 6, 233.)

1793. 33 Geo. III.	1797. 37 Geo. III.	1799. 39 & 40 G. III.	1807. 47 Geo. III.	1811. 51 Geo. III.	1813. 53 Geo. III.	1815. 55 Geo. III.	1826. 7 Geo. IV.
Cap. 52.	Cap. 117.	Cap. 79.	Cap. 68.	Cap. 75.	Cap. 155.		
To deliver to the Board of Commissioners copies of all minutes, orders, resolutions, and proceedings of all Courts of Proprietors, general and special, and of all Courts of Directors, within eight days after holding the same; with copies of all letters, advertisements, and despatches received from India, &c. concerning the civil or military government, or the revenues, directly after their receipt; and also all orders, &c. relating to civil, military, or revenue affairs, previous to their being sent to India; to forward to India orders and instructions of the Board; the alterations the Board may make in any proposed despatch to be forwarded, except on representation the Board may consent to alter the same; if not, the Board's direction to be final. (Sect. 11 to 13.) If the Directors neglect to frame despatches on civil, military, or revenue subjects beyond fourteen days after being requested so to do by the Board, they are in that case to forward such as the Board may direct; but if the Board give any orders, or make any alterations relating to subjects which the Directors may think do not regard civil, military, or revenue affairs, they may appeal to the King in Council, who is to decide. (Sect. 14 and 15.) *To appoint* a secret committee of not more than three Directors, who are to take a certain oath, &c. &c. (Sect. 20 to 23.) Orders of Directors regarding civil, military, or revenue affairs, not to be revoked by the General Court after being approved by the Board. (Sect. 23.) To fill up vacancies of Governors, Counsellors, or Commanders-in-chief, &c. in India; Members of Council being always chosen from Senior Merchants of twelve years' residence in India. If the Directors neglect to fill up any vacancy for two months after the notification of the same arrives from India, his Majesty may appoint thereto. Persons so appointed not to be recalled by the Directors. May appoint to offices provisionally. (Sect. 25 to 27.) The King may remove any person in a civil or military station but the same must be notified to the Chairman or Deputy Chairman for the information of the Directors; the Directors not precluded from recalling their officers or servants. (Sect. 35 and 36.) The Governments in India not authorized to make war, &c. (except in defence from aggressions made, or of preparations for the same), but by the express orders of the Directors, or the Secret Committee; the Government of Bengal to communicate to the Directors, in the most expeditious manner, the commencement of any war or treaty, with the reasons for the same. (Sect. 42 and 43.) May suspend or revive, with the consent of the Board, the Governor General's independent authority. (Sect. 55.) Not to send out more persons than necessary to fill up vacancies reported from India. (Sect. 59.) Wilful neglect by Governors, &c. of the Directors' orders deemed a misdemeanor at law. (Sect. 65.) Not to stay or compound actions already commenced without the consent of the Board. Not to release or compound the sentence of competent courts on Company's servants; nor to restore such as may be removed or dismissed thereby; nor to permit persons	To frame regulations subject to the approval of the Board, for the importation into and the exportation from the British possessions in India, in ships of nations in amity with his Majesty, such commodities as the Directors may allow; the Court of Proprietors not to alter such regulations. (Sect. [illegible] [illegible] the revenues of Madras to the Judges of the Supreme Court established there by this Act. (Sect. 5.) [illegible] the officers of the said Court to make a return of their salaries and fees on oath for three years; the Judges to report thereon to the Governor General in Council; if report agreed to, the Governor General, &c. to carry the same into effect, subject to the orders of the Directors; and if the Judges and Governor disagree, the Directors decide. (Sect. 5 and 7.) Ten copies of the regulations of the Governor General in Council passed in each year to be transmitted to the Directors. (Sect. 8.) To order £5,000 per annum to be paid to the Recorders of each of the Courts of Madras and Bombay. (Sect. 19.) British subjects not to lend money, or be concerned in raising any for native Princes, &c. without the consent of the Directors or of one of the Governments in India. (Sect. 28.) On complaint made to the Governments in India against persons acting contrary to this Act, the case to be laid before the law officers, whose report is to be transmitted to the Directors. (Sect. 29.)	May appoint, with the approbation of the Board, what part of the territories, revenue, or civil servants which may be under the control of the Presidency of Fort St. George and Bombay, shall be subject to those Presidencies, or to that of Fort William, and may alter such arrangements. [illegible]	The consent of the Directors and approbation of the Board, necessary for the establishment of public banks in India. (Sect. 8 to 10, 742.)	Directors may restore military officers, with consent of the Board of Commissioners. (Sect. 4 and 5, 1070.)	So much of the Act of 33 Geo. III., cap. 52, as requires the Directors to lay before the Board invoices of cordage, &c. or as relates to tonnage, charges of freight, notices or registering of private trade goods, or granting licences for the same, repealed. Directors to sanction all duties imposed in India. (Sect. 23 to 25.) Directors to order distinct accounts to be kept of their political and commercial affairs. (Sect. 64.) Court to deliver to the Board copies of all proceedings and despatches received relating to the appropriation of revenue, and loans to investments. (Sect. [illegible] [illegible] title of the Act 53 Geo. III. cap. 155, to be inserted in the Director's oath instead of 33 Geo. III., cap. 52. (Sect. 76.) In cases of equality of votes in the Court of Directors or General Courts, the question to be considered as rejected, except in cases of two or more candidates for office, which are still to be determined by lot. (Sect. 77.) Directors to fill up vacancies of Governors and Commanders-in-chief, subject to his Majesty's approbation, but this not to affect their right to recall. (Sect. 80.) Directors not to supply certain vacancies in India without the consent of the Board of Control. (Sect. 81.) Directors empowered to grant superannuations to the Company's servants in England. (Sect. 93.) Directors not to grant any annuity exceeding £600, sanctioned by the Proprietors, without the approbation of the Board of Commissioners. (Sect. 88.)		

	1773. 13 Geo. III.	1777. 17 Geo. III.	1779. 19 Geo. III.	1781. 21 Geo. III.	1784. 24 Geo. III.	1786. 26 Geo. III.	1788. 28 Geo. III.	1791. 31 Geo. III.
			Cap. 61.	Cap. 65.				
DIRECTORS: *continued*	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
DIVIDENDS	.....	.....	No dividend to be made by the Company before the 5th April, 1780, of more than 8 per cent. per annum. (Sect. 2.)	The whole clear profits arising from the territorial acquisitions and revenues to be applied, in the first place, in paying a dividend of 8 per cent. on the capital stock; in case of a surplus, one-fourth to be applied to increase the dividend, so as not to exceed 12½ per cent., and at the rate of not more than 1 per cent. per annum. (Sect. 9 and 12.) Should the expense of victualling the King's ships, (after the public have repaid one-fourth part thereof), disable the Company from paying a dividend of 8 per cent., the public to repay a larger proportion than one-fourth. (Sect. 18.)	.....	.....	.....	.....

1793. 33 Geo. III.	1797. 37 Geo. III.	1799. 39 & 40 G. III.	1807. 47 Geo. III.	1811. 51 Geo. III.	1813. 53 Geo. III.	1815. 55 Geo. III.	1826. 7 Geo. IV.
Cap. 52.					Cap. 155.		
persons to return to India after five years' absence, except in certain cases. (Sect. 68 to 70.) To prepare regulations for the approval of the Board for the conduct of the trade between the N. W. coast of America and the isles of Japan, the coasts of Korea, and Canton. (Sect. 78 and 99.) To lay before the Board, in February in every year, an invoice of the quantities and sorts of naval stores exported in the preceding year, and if required by the Board, an account of similar articles intended to be exported in the ensuing season. (Sect. 83.) Should the Board, in the opinion of the Directors, order too large an additional quantity of tonnage for private trade, they may petition the King in Council, who is finally to determine. (Sect. 88.) Not to make any advance in the rate of freight for private trade without the consent of the Board; and every third year to report to the Board, whether any and what abatement may be made in the rates of freight, with their reasons for the same. (Sect. 90 and 91.) On representation by the private traders of insufficiency of agents [illegible] the Directors to license persons as merchants to act as consignees there. [illegible] 96.) To frame regulations [illegible] probation of the Board, [illegible] articles, so as to encourage [illegible] in raw materials. (Sect. 101.) [illegible] consent of the Board may appropriate one crore of current rupees to the provision of investment in India and China in each year, and as debts in India are reduced, may increase the investments in the same degree. (Sect. 107.) To fix, with the consent of the Board, equitable rates of exchange for transferring the Indian debt. (Sect. 108.) To represent to the Treasury if the payments ordered by this Act to be made into the Exchequer or the Bank should be attended with inconvenience. (Sect. 121.) Not to grant any new salary, pension, increase of salary, &c. beyond £200 per annum without the consent of the Board; and to lay before Parliament, annually, accounts of receipts and disbursements in India and in Great Britain, together with a statement of their debts in India and in England. (Sect. 125 and 126.) To take a certain oath within ten days of being elected a Director, and not to act till oath taken. (Sect. 160, p. 290 to 336.)							
The profits of the Company in Great Britain, after providing for bills of exchange, and other current expenses, &c. to be applied to the payment of a dividend of £10 per cent. per annum. Should any surplus remain after the appropriations of this Act, a sixth part to be applied to the augmentation of the dividend. (Sect. 111, 112.) When the capital stock in the names of the Commissioners shall amount to £12,000,000, the dividend on that sum liable to make good any deficiency on the Company's capital stock. (Sect. 114.) After payment of £500,000 into his Majesty's Exchequer, half of which will be due to the public on the 1st July, 1793, and the other half on the 1st January, 1794, a further dividend of 10s. on the capital stock, to be made from the Company's Separate Fund, making a dividend of 10½ per cent. on the capital stock. (Sect. 124.)	.....	.....	.....	.....	The profits of the Company in England were to be applied in the third instance in payment of a dividend of 10 per cent. till separate fund was exhausted, and then 10½ per cent. (Sect. 57.) Dividend to be provided for before home profits liable to territorial charges. (Sect. 58.) The 37th Geo. III., sect. 9, directing the dividend of 10s. per cent. upon the increased stock to be paid out of Company's annual profits, repealed. (Sect. 63.)		

	1773. 13 Geo. III.	1777. 17 Geo. III.	1779. 19 Geo. III.	1781. 21 Geo. III.	1784. 24 Geo. III.	1786. 26 Geo. III.	1788. 28 Geo. III.	1791. 31 Geo. III.
				Cap. 65.				
DUTIES	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
ECCLESIASTICAL ESTABLISHMENTS in INDIA	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
EXCLUSIVE TRADE	.....	.....	.....	The exclusive trade, &c. continued to the Company, but to cease on the expiration of three years' notice (to be given by Parliament after 1st March 1791) and repayment of sums due to the Company from the public, the Company to carry on trade with their joint stock afterwards. (Sect. 5 to 7.)	.....	.....	.....	.....

1793. 33 Geo. III.	1797. 37 Geo. III.	1799. 39 & 40 G. III.	1807. 47 Geo. III.	1811. 51 Geo. III.	1813. 53 Geo. III.	1815. 55 Geo. III.	1826. 7 Geo. IV.
Cap. 52.					Cap. 155.		
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Goods exported or imported by the Company to be subject to the same duties as those exported or imported in private trade. (Sect. 24.) No duties imposed in India to be valid till sanctioned by the Directors, and approved by the Board of Control. (Sect. 25 and 98.) Duty to the Company on private-trade of 5 per cent., and allowance of 2 per cent., granted by 33 Geo. III., Cap. 52 repealed; but such repeal not to extend to goods imported into the port of London, and deposited in the Company's Warehouse; nor to imports from China; and not to affect engagements with the Company and their officers. (Sect. 26 and 27.) Duties in India on goods of the Company to be debited to commerce, and, together with duties on private trade goods, to be considered as territorial revenue, and to be subject to the control of the Board. (Sect. 97.) Governments in India may impose duties of customs and other taxes on places and persons within the jurisdiction of the King's courts. (Sect. 98.) And may make laws and regulations respecting such duties and taxes, and impose fines and [illegible] payment thereof. (Sect. 99.)		
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	The King empowered to establish a Bishopric and three Archdeaconries for the British territories in India, to be paid by the Company. The salary of the Bishop to be £5,000, and that of each of the Archdeacons £2,000 per annum, and to commence on taking office, and no other perquisites or emoluments whatever to be taken. (Sect. 49 and 50.) The Bishop to have no jurisdiction or functions except such as may be limited by letters patent. (Sect. 51.) His Majesty may grant to the Bishop, by letters patent, such ecclesiastical jurisdiction as he may think necessary. (Sect. 52.) Warrant for letters patent to be counter-signed by the President of the Board. (Sect. 53.) After serving fifteen years, his Majesty may grant pensions, to the Bishops £1,500 per annum, and to Archdeacons £800 per annum, to be paid quarterly from the political account of the Company. Passage money, when the parties appointed are in England, to the Bishop £1,200, Archdeacons £500. (Sect. 89.)		
The Company to enjoy exclusive trade, freed from conditions of redemption, &c. to March 1811, but to cease on the expiration of three years' notice by Parliament from that time; but their corporation not to be determined, &c. (Sect. 71 to 75.)	.....	.....	.....	.....	The exclusive trade with China, and trade in tea, and provisions in former Acts not repealed by or repugnant to this Act, continued during further term. (Sect. 2.) Exclusive trade to cease upon three years' notice by Parliament after 10th April 1831, and upon payment of what is due from the public to the Company; but such notice not to determine the corporation of the Company, or their right to trade in common with others. (Sect. 2 and 3.) Unlicensed persons trespassing on the Company's exclusive trade subject to penalties imposed on illicit traders by 33 Geo. III., cap. 52, sect. 129. (Sect. 40.)		

	1773. 13 Geo. III.	1777. 17 Geo. III.	1779. 19 Geo. III.	1781. 21 Geo. III.	1784. 24 Geo. III.	1786. 26 Geo. III.	1788. 28 Geo. III.	1791. 31 Geo. III.
FORCES:	Cap. 63.			Cap. 65.	Cap. 25.		Cap. 8.	Cap. 10.
—— Company's ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
							Board of Commissioners authorised to direct the payment of 12,200 European troops in the service of the Company. (Sect. 2.)	
—— King's.....	.....		.....	The Company to pay to His Majesty two lacks of current rupees per annum for each regiment of 1,000 men sent to India by the desire of the Company, and an equal proportion for a greater or less number over and above (unless already provided); the payment to be settled by the Paymaster-General for the time being and Directors. (Sect. 17.)		.....	The Board of Commissioners may direct the payment of 8,015 [illegible]ding commissioned and non-commissioned officers. Sect. 1, 2.)	Commissioners for the affairs of India authorized to order the expenses of an additional number (amounting to 2,682, in all 10,727) to be defrayed out of the revenue of the Company. (Sect. 1.)
FORGERY	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
GENERAL COURT of Proprietors ...	Proprietors possessed of £1,000 to have one vote; of £3,000 two votes; of 6,000 three votes; of 10,000 four votes; and before voting to take a certain oath. (Sect. 3 to 6.) No judgment of the Courts of Judicature to be relieved or compounded; and servants of the Company who may be removed or dismissed not to be restored without the consent on ballot of three-fourths of the members of the general court present and a like number of Directors. (Sect. 35.) Repealed by 33 Geo. III. Cap. 52 Sect. 68 and 69.	.....	.....	Certain annual accounts to be laid before the Proprietors. (Sect. 65.) *See Accounts.*	The General Court, in the name of the Company, may exhibit informations in the Court of King's Bench against persons guilty of extortion, &c. in the East-Indies; the parties to be tried by the new Court of Judicature. (Sect. 64.)	.....	.....	.....

1793. 33 Geo. III.	1797. 37 Geo. III.	1799. 39 & 40 G. III.	1807. 47 Geo. III.	1811. 51 Geo. III.	1813. 53 Geo. III.	1815. 55 Geo. III.	1826. 7 Geo. IV.
Cap. 52.	Cap. 117.				Cap. 155.		
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Forces to be maintained out of territorial revenue. (Sect. 55.) General Officers, Colonels, or Lieut.-Colonels Commandant of a regiment, may return to India after five years' absence, with the consent of the Directors and the Board, though their absence may not have been occasioned by sickness or accident. Governments in India empowered to make laws, regulations, and articles of war for the native troops, and to hold courts'-martial; former laws respecting native troops confirmed. (Sect. 96 and 97.)		
The expenses of all troops, European and native, garrisons, &c. in India, to be paid from the revenues. (Sect. 107.) The Company acquitted of all demands on account of navy or victualling expences, of His Majesty's troops serving in India to 24th December 1792; and persons receiving commissioners of the navy, the paymaster general, and the Company to the same period discharged; from that period all sums paid by the paymaster general for Kings' troops in India, or for recruits, to be repaid by the Company, and the expenses of the Kings' troops to be paid by the Company. (Sect. 127, 128.) The powers given by 28 Geo. III. cap. 10 to the Board of Control respecting the number and payment of Kings' troops continued, as if repeated in this act. (Sect. 149.)	.....	.....	.....	.....	Payment of King's troops by the Company not to exceed 20,000 men, unless greater number sent at their requisition. (Sect. 87.)		
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Forgery punishable with transportation. (Sect. 15.)		
The General Court not to revoke or suspend any order of the Court of Directors regarding Civil, Military, or Revenue affairs after it had received the assent of the Board of Commissioners. (Sect. 23.) Three-fourths of a General Court present on a ballot necessary to permit civil or military servants to return to India after five years absence from thence, except in cases of sickness. (Sect. 70.)	The Court of Proprietors not to alter any resolution of the Court of Directors relating to the intercourse of foreign nations in amity with His Majesty in the British territories in the East-Indies. (Sect. 3.)	.....	.....	.....	In case of an equal number of votes in a General Court, the question to be considered as rejected, except when contested by two or more candidates for office; in which case the matter to be determined by lot. (Sect. 77.) General Court to sanction all gratuities above £600. (Sect. 88.)		

	1773. 13 Geo. III.	1777. 17 Geo. III.	1779. 19 Geo. III.	1781. 21 Geo. III.	1784. 24 Geo. III.	1786. 26 Geo. III.	1788. 28 Geo. III.	1791. 31 Geo. III.
GOVERNOR GENERAL AND COUNCIL at FORT WILLIAM...	Cap. 63. A Governor General and four counsellors were appointed for the Civil and Military Government of Fort William and of the territorial acquisitions and revenues of Bengal, Bahar, and Orissa; to continue for five years; authorities to commence from their landing, or from the landing of any three of them. When opinions differ the majority to decide; in the absence of the Governor General the eldest counsellor to have the casting vote; to superintend and control the governments of Madras and Bombay, who were to obey their orders, and were neither to commence war, nor to make peace, without the consent of the Governor General, except in cases of necessity, or by orders from the Directors unknown to the Supreme Government, who were to be immediately informed of the same. The Governments of Madras and Bombay to conform to the orders of the Governor General in Council, and the Governor General in Council in like manner to obey the orders of the Court of Directors, and to transmit to them information of all transactions, &c. Vacancies to be supplied by the Directors, and after five years the Directors to have the power of nominating and removing succeeding Governors General and Council. (Sect. 7 to 11.) The Governor General and Council not amenable to the Supreme Court (except for treason or felony) and not subject to arrest or imprisonment. (Sect. 15 and 17.) The salaries of the Governor General and Council to commence on embarkation when parties are in England, and if in India upon their taking the office upon them; the salary of the Governor General to be £25,000 per annum, and of each of the Council £10,000; they were restricted from receiving any present or being concerned in trade. (Sect. 21 to 23.) Governor General and Council may make rules and regulations for Fort William and places subordinate thereto; not valid until registered in the supreme court, and a copy of such regulations to be affixed at the India House; a copy also to be transmitted to the Secretary of State for his Majesty's approval: to have full force if not disapproved of by his	.....	Cap. 61. The Governor General and Counsellors appointed by 13 Geo. III. cap. 63. or persons filling those offices continued (except removed by his Majesty). (Sect. 5.)	Cap. 65. The Directors, with consent of his Majesty, may appoint a Governor General and two counsellors to succeed in case of death, &c. Salaries not to commence till the office entered upon. Commander in-Chief in Council not to succeed to the office of Governor General except specially appointed. (Sect. 36 to 38.) Cap. 70. The Governor General and Council not amenable to the supreme court for acts done in their public capacity, nor for rules and regulations to govern matters, persons responded to in the supreme court for acts done by order of Governor General, &c. the production of their orders to be their discharge. The Governor General, &c. to remain liable to any complaint before a competent court in this kingdom. Persons making complaints to the supreme court against the Governor General, &c. shall execute a bond to the Company to prosecute the same in some competent court in Great Britain, &c.; the supreme court to compel the production of copies of the orders complained of, &c.; copies of orders to be received as evidence in the courts in Westminster. No prosecution to be carried on against the Governor General, &c. before any court in Great Britain (the high court of parliament only excepted) unless commenced within five years after the commission of the offence, or within five years after the arrival of the parties in England. (Sect. 1 to 8.) The Governor General to cause the name, description, and place of abode of natives in the service of the Company to be registered, together with the names of such as may die or be removed. (Sect. 11 and 12.) The Governor General, &c. may finally determine on appeals, &c. from provincial courts and shall be deemed a court		Cap. 25. His Majesty's approbation of the appointment of Governor General, &c. not necessary. (Sect. 9.)	.....	Cap. 10. Earl Cornwallis, while he continues Governor General and resides in India, may in his own name, conclude treaties with any of the powers there; the same powers vested in his successor. The powers of Earl Cornwallis otherwise confirmed and enlarged; but liable to be revoked by the Directors with the consent of the Board. (Sect. 1 to 6.)

1793.	1797.	1799.	1807.	1811.	1813.	1815.	1826.
33 Geo. III.	37 Geo. III.	39 & 40 G. III.	47 Geo. III.	51 Geo. III.	53 Geo. III.	55 Geo. III.	7 Geo. IV.
Cap. 52.	Cap. 117.	Cap. 79.	.....	.....	Cap. 155.		

The Governor General, &c. may send despatches to the Secret Committee on matters concerning war or peace. (Sect. 22.) The civil and military governments of Bengal, Bahar, and Orissa vested in a governor general and three counsellors; vacancies, &c. to be supplied by the Directors; counsellors to be taken from the civil service, of not less than twelve years' standing. If vacancies are not filled by the Directors within two months after notification of the same, his Majesty may supply them, and parties so appointed only to be recalled by the King. Provisional appointments to be made by the Directors, whose salaries were not to commence until office entered upon. A vacancy occurring in the office of governor general when there is no provisional successor on the spot, the counsellor next in rank to fill the office until a successor arrives or is appointed; and if the council should be reduced to only one member besides the Governor General, he may call any senior merchant to act as temporary counsellor till the arrival of a governor general or fresh appointments take place. The Commander in Chief not to succeed to the office of governor general unless specially appointed, but the counsellor next in rank to him to succeed. Vacancy of counsellors, when no successors are on the spot, to be supplied by the Governor in Council from the senior merchants. The Commander in Chief, when not the governor at the presidency, may, by the authority of the Directors, be second member of council, but not entitled to salary as a counsellor unless specially appointed. (Sect. 24 to 32.)

The Commander in Chief in India, not being governor general, when residing at Fort St. George and Bombay, shall be a member of council. If any member of council shall be incapable of attending, the Governor of the presidency may call to the council a provisional successor; persons so appointed not to be paid any salary, nor deprived of any office on account thereof. His Majesty may remove any officer or servant of the Company in India; Directors may also remove their servants, except parties appointed by the King in default of appointment by the Directors. Departure from India of any governor general to be deemed resignation of office; when in India, a notice to that effect necessary, salary to cease with the office; if the presidency is quitted, unless on the service of the Company, salary to cease during such absence, and if the party does not return no salary to be paid after the presidency was left. (Sect. 33 to 37.)

Councils in the first place to considers matters proposed by the Governor, who may postpone any matters proposed by the Counsellors; proceedings to be expressed to be made by the Governor and Council and signed by the Secretary. (Sect. 38 and 39.) The Governor General in Council at Fort William impowered to superintend the other presidencies, who were to obey their orders if not contrary to orders from England; to send dates of despatches from England on points contained in instructions to presidencies, &c., and to transmit to them copies of any orders they deem repugnant thereto. War not to be declared, &c. by the Governor General in

The Judges of the Supreme Court at Calcutta to report to the Governor General and Council what retrenchments may be made in the salaries of the officers of the court; if approved of, to be carried into effect by the Governor General and Council, subject to the orders of the Court of Directors, who are always to decide if the Council and Judges disagree.

Regulations issued by the Governor General and Council, affecting the natives or others amenable to the Courts of Justice, to be registered in the Judicial Department, formed into a code, and printed in the country languages; ten copies to be sent to the Directors and ten to the Board in each year. (Sect. 7 and 8.)

British subjects not to lend any money, &c. without consent of the Governor General or Directors. (Sect. 28 and 29.)

The Court of Directors, with the approbation of the Board, may appoint what part of the territories, revenues, and civil servants subject to the Governments of Madras and Bombay shall be subject to Fort William, Madras and Bombay, and may alter such arrangement. (Sect. 1.)

The Governor General to enjoy the same exemption from the authority of the supreme court at Madras as the Governor General and Council enjoy from the authority of the supreme court at Fort William. (Sect. 3.)

When the Governor General is absent from the Council the senior member present to preside; acts of such Councils not valid without the signature of the Governor General if at the presidency; but if the Governor General refuse to sign such acts of council, both he and the members to exchange their opinion in writing, the Governor General being subject to the same responsibility as if dissenting from proposed measure when present in council, by 33 Geo. III. cap. 52, The Governor General

The Governor General to regulate provision for schools, public lectures, or other literary institutions for the benefit of the natives, subject to the controul of the Board of Commissioners. (Sect. 43.)

Governor General and Governors to be appointed by the Directors subject to his Majesty's approbation. (Sect. 80.)

Directors to appoint members in council. (Sect. 81.)

Salary of Govornor General to commence on taking office; when resident in England passage money to be granted as follows, *viz.*

	£
Governor General of Fort William	5,000
Member of Council of Fort William	1,200
Governor of Fort St. George	3,000
Member of Council there	1,000
Governor of Bombay	2,500
Member of Council there	1,000
Governor of Prince of Wales' Island	1,200

(Sect. 89.)

Governor General and Governors, &c. may impose duties of customs and other taxes on places and persons within the jurisdiction of the courts established by the King's charter, in the same manner as in places without such jurisdiction; not valid until sanctioned by Directors with approbation of the Board; and may impose fines for non-payment thereof. (Sect. 98 and 99.)

Governor General, &c. may send home persons residing in India not having a licence, without further punishment. (Sect. 104.)

	1773. 13 Geo. III.	1777. 17 Geo. III.	1779. 19 Geo. III.	1781. 21 Geo. III.	1784. 24 Geo. III.	1786. 26 Geo. III.	1788. 28 Geo. III.	1791. 31 Geo. III.
GOVERNOR GENERAL AND COUNCIL at FORT WILLIAM, *continued*	Cap. 63. his Majesty. Governor General and Council to act as justices of peace. If the Governor General, President, &c. commit offences, to be tried in the Court of King's Bench. (Sect. 37 to 40.)	.....	.....	Cap. 70. court of record (except upon appeal to his Majesty) in civil suits only, the value of which shall be £5000 and upwards; and shall determine all offences committed in collecting the revenue; may frame regulations for the provincial courts: copies of which to be transmitted to the Directors and Secretary of State, to be of full force if not disallowed within two years. (Sect. 21 to 23.) The Governor General, &c. indemnified for resisting the execution of the orders of the supreme court, to 1st November 1787. (Sect. 28.)	.....	.....	.....	.....

1793. 33 Geo. III.	1797. 37 Geo. III.	1799. 39 & 40 G. III.	1807. 47 Geo. III.	1811. 51 Geo. III.	1813. 53 Geo. III.	1815. 55 Geo. III.	1826. 7 Geo. IV.
Cap. 52.		Cap. 79.					
in Council at Fort William without the command of the Directors, &c. except preparations for hostilities be commenced; the Directors to be immediately informed of the same. Subordinate Governments not to declare war, &c. but by order of Governor General or Directors, and to make all treaties, if possible, subject to the ratification of the Governor General, &c., also to inform the Governor General in Council of all things worthy of communication, and to send copies of all their orders, &c. (Sect. 40 to 44.)	.....	General not hereby prevented from appointing a vice president during absence from his government. (Sect. 12.)					
The Governor General may issue warrants for securing and proceeding against suspected persons, and may also seize ships, &c., with the persons of those engaged in illicit trade, and send them to England for trial. (Sect. 45, 129 to 133.)		The Governor General in Council to take order for the transportation of persons (except natives) convicted of certain crimes to the east coast of New South Wales. (Sect. 13.)					
When the Governor General differs in opinion with the Council, after they have stated their opinions in writing, he may direct such measures to be adopted as he may think fit, he alone being responsible, provided such measures could have been adopted with the consent of the council; these powers not to be exercised by the party on whom the *office of governor general, &c. shall devolve by death, &c. unless provisionally* appointed or *confirmed by the Directors.* The majority of voices to carry all questions when Governor General acting previous to confirmation, the Governor General having the casting vote; in judicial cases, or in regulations for the good order of civil government, or in the imposition of any tax or duty, the Governor General not to act against the opinion of council. The powers of the Governors of either of the other presidencies vested in the Governor General during his stay in the presidency (except with regard to judicial cases), during such period the government to be vested in him, the respective Governors sitting and acting as members of council; and when absent from Bengal, the Governor General to nominate a vice president, who is to exercise only the power of Governor of Madras, &c. The orders of the Governor General the same as if issued by the Governor General in Council, he taking the responsibility upon himself, and giving the respective presidencies copies of such orders as well as the Court of Directors. The Directors, with the approbation of the Board, may suspend and revive the independent authority of Governor General. (Sect. 47 to 55.)		May order in what manner the Court of Requests at Fort William shall in future be formed, and to what amount, not exceeding 400 sicca rupees, their jurisdiction shall extend; may form new rules of proceeding and alter the practice of the said court by proclamation, from which time the present court to cease and the new court to be in full force. May also order corporal punishment instead of fines for breach of rules made under authority of the 13 Geo. III. cap. 63. (Sect. 17 to 19.)				
The Governor General, &c. demanding or receiving presents, &c., making corrupt bargains, or wilfully disobeying the orders of the Directors, deemed misdemeanors and punishable as such; amenable to courts in India and England for offences committed against native princes and their subjects as though committed in British territories. No action against the Governor General to be stayed or compounded except by consent of the Board; and after judgment pronounced not to be released, nor persons dismissed restored. (Sect. 62 to 69.)							
The Governor General, &c. not to be concerned in trade unless on account of the Company; may appoint covenanted servants or other British subjects to act as justices of the peace and coroners. (Sect. 137, 151, 157.)							

	1773. 13 Geo. III.	1777. 17 Geo. III.	1779. 19 Geo. III	1781. 21 Geo. III.	1784. 24 Geo. III.	1786. 26 Geo. III.	1788. 28 Geo. III.	1791. 31 Geo. III.
GOVERNOR AND COUNCIL of FORT ST. GEORGE	Cap. 63. To obey the orders of the supreme government in matters relating to war or peace; to obey their orders, except in cases of necessity, in such matters, or unless they had received directions of a contrary tendency from the Company unknown to the Governor General in Council, who were to be immediately informed of the same, as well as of all matters touching the government or revenues of Fort St. George. (Sect. 9.)	.....	.....	.....	.....	Cap. 57. The Governor or president and council in their courts of Oyer and Terminer and gaol delivery, and quarter or general sessions of the peace, to have jurisdiction, civil and criminal, over all British subjects residing in the territories of the Company, on the coast of Coromandel, or in anyother part of the Carnatic, or in the five northern Circars in the territories of the Nizam of the Deccan, the Nabob of Arcot, and the Rajah of Tanjore. (Sect. 39.)	.....	.....

1793.	1797.	1799.	1807.	1811.	1813.	1815.	1826.
33 Geo III.	37 Geo. III.	39 & 40 G. III.	47 Geo. III.	51 Geo. III.	53 Geo. III.	55 Geo. III.	7 Geo. IV.
Cap. 52.	Cap. 142.	Cap. 79.	Cap. 68.				
Government of Fort St. George may send despatches to the Secret Committee of Directors relating to war or peace. (Sect. 22.) The Government of Fort St. George vested in a governor and three counsellors. Vacancies therein to be filled by the Directors, from among the senior merchants of at least twelve years' standing. Such vacancies to be filled within two months, otherwise the king may appoint (such only being liable to recal by the King). Directors may also make provisional appointments, but salary not to be paid till the parties in actual possession of the office. A vacancy of Governor occurring when no provisional successor on the spot, counsellor next in rank to succeed, till a successor arrives or provisional successor appointed; if the council should be reduced to one member only besides the acting Governor he may call a senior merchant to act as temporary counsellor till the arrival of a governor or a fresh appointment made. Salaries to be paid only during service. The commander in chief not to succeed to governor unless specially appointed. When no provisional counsellor present, the Governor and Council may appoint a counsellor from the senior merchants. If the Governor and commander in chief are different persons, the latter may be appointed by the Directors the second in council. The commander in chief in India, not being governor general, when resident at Fort St. George, to be a member of council; the provincial commander in chief, if he be a member of council thereof, to have a seat also when commander in chief present, but no vote. (Sect. 24 to 33.)	The Courts of Judicature established by this act not competent to try any indictment against the Governor and Council (except for treason or felony) neither are they or the recorder subject to arrest. (Sect. 10 and 11.) The jurisdiction of the Governor and Council as a court of appeal to cease on the publication of the charter instituting the Court of Judicature. (Sect. 13.) No British subject to lend money without the consent of the Governor in Council or Directors. (Sect. 28 and 29.)	The Governor and Council to enjoy the same exemption from the authority of the supreme court as the Governor General and council at Fort William. (Sect. 2 and 3.) The Governor and Council may frame and inflict reasonable punishment for non-observance of such rules the same as the Governor General in Council for the presidency of Fort William. (Sect. 11.) When the Governor is absent from the council, the senior member to preside with the power of the Governor; the acts of such counsellors not valid without the signature of the Governor if at the presidency and not indisposed, but if the Governor refuses to sign, to exchange with the members who do sign their opinions in writing; the Governor ultimately subject to the same responsibility which attaches to his dissent from proposed measures while present in council by 33 Geo. III. cap. 52. (Sect. 12.) Governor and Council may order persons convicted of certain crimes (not being natives) to be transported to the eastern coast	The Governor in Council of Fort St. George may make rules and regulations for the civil government of Madras and subordinates; may impose, and levy such fines and forfeitures, and may inflict reasonable punishment for non-observance of such rules the same as the Governor General of Fort William; such rules, &c. to be registered in the supreme court at Madras, and to be subject to the same appeal, regulations, &c. as the rules made by the supreme government, according to the 13th, 39th, and 40th Geo. III. (Sect. 1 and 2.) The Governor and members of council to act as justices of the peace for Fort St. George and subordinates; may issue commissions (such commissions being revocable) and subject to the same regulations, &c. as justices appointed by the Governor General in Council. (Sect. 4 to 6.)				

If any member of council shall be incapable of attending, the Governor may call to the council a provisional successor; if none such on the spot, he may elect from the senior merchants; such party to receive no salary, nor be deprived of any office on account thereof. His Majesty may remove the Governor, &c. &c.; a copy of the order for removal to be transmitted within eight days to the chairman or deputy chairman; the Directors may also remove Governor, &c. &c. except when the appointment was made by his Majesty, failing the Directors. Departure from India or arrival in Europe of any Governor, &c. to be deemed a resignation of office, but when at the presidency no resignation of a governor general, &c. to be valid, unless delivered in writing to the secretary. Salary to cease on day of resignation, and salary not to be paid if presidency quitted, except on known service of the Company. (Sect. 34 to 37.)

Councils in the first place to consider matters proposed by the Governor, who may twice postpone matters proposed by the counsellors for forty-eight hours; proceedings to be expressed to be made by the Governor in Council and signed by the chief secretary. (Sect. 38 and 39.). To obey the orders of the Governor General in Council at Fort William, if not repugnant to instructions from England. The Governor General, &c. finally to decide as to the application of those orders; Governor in Council not to declare war, &c. but by orders from Fort William or the Directors, and to make all treaties (if possible) subject to the ratification of the Governor General, &c., also to inform the Governor General, &c. of all things worthy of communication, and also of such things as may be required of them. (Sect. 40 and 41—43 and 44.)

The Governor may issue warrants for securing and proceeding against suspected persons, may also seize ships, &c.

	1773. 13 Geo. III.	1777. 17 Geo. III.	1779. 19 Geo. III.	1781. 21 Geo. III.	1784. 24 Geo. III.	1786. 26 Geo. III.	1788. 28 Geo. III.	1791. 31 Geo. III.
GOVERNOR AND COUNCIL of FORT ST. GEORGE *continued*	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
GOVERNOR AND COUNCIL of BOMBAY. (The provisions for the Government of this Presidency the same as those for Fort St. George.)								
ILLICIT TRADE ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

1793.	1797.	1799.	1807.	1811.	1813.	1815.	1826.
33 Geo. III.	37 Geo. III.	39 & 40 G. III.	47 Geo. III.	51 Geo. III.	53 Geo. III.	55 Geo. III.	7 Geo. IV.

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&c. and persons engaged in illicit trade, and send them to England for trial. 129 to 133.

Governor may order measures proposed in council about which he differs from other members to be adopted or suspended, he alone being responsible, provided such measures could have been legally adopted with the consent of the council; such powers not to be exercised by provisional governors, except specially appointed or confirmed by the Directors. When Governors are acting previous to confirmation, the majority to decide, the Governor having the casting vote; not to act against the opinion of council in judicial matters, or in regulations for good order of civil government, nor of his own authority to impose any tax, &c. The powers of the Governor suspended when Governor General at the presidency (except in judicial proceedings), during such period the government vested in Governor General, the Governor sitting and acting as a member of council. Receiving presents, wilful disobedience of the orders of Directors, making corrupt bargains, punishable as misdemeanors; amenable to courts in India and in England for acts committed within or without British territories. (Sect. 47 to 52.)

No action against Governor to be stayed, &c. without consent of the Board, and after dismissal not to be restored. (Sect. 62 to 69.)

Not to trade except on account of the Company. (Sect. 137.) May appoint British subjects to act as justices of peace and coroners. (Sect. 151 and

Provisions in former acts against illicit trading repealed, but such repeal not to extend to offences committed before the passing of this act, &c. (Sect. 146 and 147.) Unlicensed persons (being British subjects) not to trade to the East-Indies or parts within the Company's limits under the penalty or forfeiture of ships, &c. and double the value of the goods sent therein (three-fourths of which to belong to the Company, the other fourth to the informer), such parties subject to fine and imprisonment (one-half of which to go to the king and the other half to the Company); offenders may be secured in India and sent home for trial; the Governor General and Governors, or any chief officer at any other British settlement in the East-Indies, or the Supra Cargoes in China, or any person whom the Directors may authorize, may seize persons and ships suspected of being employed in illicit trade. (Sect. 129 to 133.) Persons dismissed or who have resigned the service of the Company, or any other person whose covenants or agreements have expired; such persons shall be deemed to have unlawfully traded, and subject to penalties, &c. Goods shipped for India without the Company's license, and goods taken out of ships before their arrival in England, forfeited with double the value thereof; commanders, &c. allowing the same, to forfeit £1,000 and not entitled to any wages, and rendered incapable of again serving the Company in any capacity whatever. British subjects trading under foreign commissions, &c. to forfeit £500 for each offence (one-half to the Company and the other half to the informer; unless the Company inform or sue for the same, then the whole to belong to them). No Governor General, Governors, members of council, judges, &c. to trade, except on account of the Company (parties convicted of such offences to

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coast of New South Wales. (Sect. 13.)

May order in what manner the court of requests at Fort St. George may be formed and to what amount its jurisdiction shall extend, not exceeding 400 sicca rupees; may form new rules of proceeding and may alter the practice of the Court by proclamation. (Sect. 17.)

	1778. 13 Geo. III.	1777. 17 Geo. III.	1799. 19 Geo. III.	1781. 21 Geo. III.	1784. 24 Geo. III.	1786. 26 Geo. III.	1788. 28 Geo. III.	1791. 31 Geo. III.
ILLICIT TRADE *continued*	Cap. 63.	.....	.....	Cap. 70.	.....	.....	.....	.....
INTEREST	Interest on loans of money, merchandize, &c. restricted to £12 per cent. per annum, and all bonds beyond that rate void; persons convicted of receiving above that rate to forfeit treble the amount; and compounding fines contrary to the meaning of this act subjects parties to fine and imprisonment. (Sects. 30 and 31.)							
JURIES.....	.....		.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
JUSTICES of the PEACE	The Governor General and Council, the Chief Justice, and other Judges of the Supreme Court of Judicature to act as Justices of the Peace for Fort William and subordinates. (Sect. 38.)	.....	.....	Provincial magistrates, whether natives or British subjects, not liable to actions in the Supreme Court for their decrees in the country courts. No information to be brought against such magistrates until proper notice is given, and not subject to arrest until such parties shall decline to appear. (Sect. 24 to 26.)	.....	.....	.....	.....

1793. 33 Geo. III.	1797. 37 Geo. III.	1799. 39 & 40 G. III.	1807. 47 Geo. III.	1811. 51 Geo. III.	1813. 53 Geo. III.	1815. 55 Geo. III.	1826. 7 Geo. IV.
Cap. 52.			Cap. 68.		Cap. 155.		Cap. 37.
to forfeit treble the value thereof, (one-half to go to the Company and the other to parties suing for the same); goods sent to England by British subjects, except by the ordinary channel, to forfeit double the value thereof to the Company. Persons to buy and sell goods in India or to become factors, &c. to be licensed by the Company. (Sect. 134 to 139.) Offences, penalties, &c. may be prosecuted under this act in any court of record at Westminster, in the supreme court at Fort William, or in the Mayor's courts at Madras and Bombay. Actions to be commenced within six years after the offence. The Attorney General may exhibit bills of complaint for discovery of clandestine trading; the offenders to be relieved on paying the duties to the King, and thirty per cent. on the value of the goods to the Company; if the bill on the Company's part be dismissed, the Company to pay defendant's costs; if in favour of the Company, defendant to pay costs. The Company, or a common informer, may commence actions, where verdicts pass for defendants to carry treble costs. *(Sect. 140 to 145.)*							
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	All persons resident in Calcutta, Madras, and Bombay, not being subjects of foreign states, to be deemed capable of serving on Juries; but the Grand Juries, and all juries for the trial of persons professing the christian religion to consist wholly of Christians. (Sect. 1 and 3.) Courts to make rules and regulations with respect to qualification of Jurors, which shall be laid before His Majesty. (Sect. 2.) *Note.* By this Act natives having become eligible to serve on juries, regulations as to qualification, &c. have been framed by the Courts and approved by his Majesty.
The Governor General in Council may, under commission of the Supreme Court of Judicature, appoint British subjects to act as justices of the peace for the presidency of Fort William and places subordinate thereto; such justices not to sit in courts of Oyer and Terminer unless called upon by an order in Council. To take certain oaths before taking office upon them. Their proceedings may be removed by a writ of certiorari into the Court of Oyer and Terminer, &c. Recognizances to be entered into before writs of certiorari granted. Justices of the peace may also sit in the council of the presidency to hear appeals. (Sect. 151 to 155.) Governors &c. may appoint coroners, who are to take the same oaths as taken by coroners in England. (Sect 157.)	.....	.....	The Governors and Members of Council of Fort St. George and Bombay may act as justices of the peace for those towns and subordinates, and transact all matters belonging to the office of justice of the peace; to hold quarter sessions four times in every year, and to be a court of record; may issue commissions under the seals of the supreme court for appointing justices in the places subordinate thereto, such commissioners being subject to the same regulations as justices of the peace appointed by the Governor General. The powers vested in the Governor General by 33 Geo. III. cap. 52, appointing justices of the peace for Madras and Bombay, *repealed.* (Sect. 4 to 6.)	.....	Justices of peace in the provinces to have jurisdiction in case of assault and trespass committed by British subjects on the natives of India. Copy of conviction and proceedings to be sent to the Government. Fines to be paid to the magistrate; convictions removable by certiorari, and subject to provisions of 33 Geo. III. cap. 52. (Sect. 105.) Justices of the peace to have jurisdiction in cases of small debts due to natives from British subjects. (Sect. 106.) Justices of the peace may qualify by taking the oaths in any Court of Justice within the provinces. (Sect. 102.)		

	1773. 13 Geo. III.	1777. 17 Geo. III.	1779. 19 Geo. III.	1781. 21 Geo. III.	1784. 24 Geo. III.	1786. 26 Geo. III.	1788. 28 Geo. III.	1791. 31 Geo. III.
	Cap. 63.			Cap. 65.	Cap. 25.			
THE KING	By Charter or letters patent may establish a Supreme Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal, to consist of a chief justice and three other judges, being barristers of not less than five years' standing, to be named by His Majesty. (Sect. 13.) Rules and Regulations made by the Governor General to be approved by the King. (Sect. 37.)	.....	.....	Forms of process, &c. in suits against natives framed by the Supreme Court to be approved by His Majesty; appeals from the Provincial Courts may be made to His Majesty in civil suits not under £5,000. (Sect. 19 to 21.)	.....	.....	.....	.....
LICENSE	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
NATIVES	Natives of India may be sued in the Supreme Court by British subjects for sums not exceeding 500 current rupees, on contracts, &c.; in which it was agreed to abide by the decision of the Supreme Court. (Sect. 16.)	.....	.....	Natives not to be subject to the Supreme Court on account of their being land-owners, &c. or on account of their being employed by the Company. Those subject to the jurisdiction of the court to be registered. (Sect. 9 to 12.) British subjects to enter in the provincial office the name and place of abode of their native stewards, agents, &c. under certain penalties. Natives only to receive pay from the time of being registered. Actions between natives before the Supreme	Complaints of natives to be enquired into by the Directors, and their grievances redressed. (Sect. 39.)	.....	.....	.....

1793. 33 Geo. III.	1797. 37 Geo. III.	1799. 39 & 40G.III.	1807. 47 Geo. III.	1811. 51 Geo. III.	1813. 53 Geo. III.	1815. 55 Geo. III.	1826. 7 Geo. IV.
Cap. 52	Cap. 142.	Cap. 79.	.....	.....	Cap. 155.		Cap. 37.
His Majesty may appoint commissioners for the affairs of India. (Sect. 2.) If the Directors neglect to supply vacancies after two months notice, His Majesty may supply them. (Sect. 26.) His Majesty by sign manual, countersigned by the President of the Board, may remove any officer or servant of the Company in India. (Sect. 35)	His Majesty may direct the payment (out of the Territorial Revenues) of a sum not exceeding £2,000 to a retiring Chief Justice, £1,500 to any other judge who may have resided seven years in India. (Sect. 1 to 3.) May erect Courts of Judicature at Madras and Bombay, to consist of a Mayor and three Aldermen, also a Recorder, to be president of these courts, who is to be a barrister of not less than five years standing. (Sect. 2.) His Majesty may order £1,200 to be paid out of the Territorial Revenues to recorders retiring after five years service. (Sect. 21)	The King may establish a Supreme Court at Madras, to consist of the same number of persons (chosen by His Majesty) as the Supreme Court at Fort William, with the same powers, &c. (Sect. 2.) If the Chief Justice or any of the puisne judges, after seven years service in India, shall return to Europe, the King may direct to be paid out of the revenues of Fort St. George, to the Chief Judge £1,600 per annum, to either of the puisne judges £1,200 per annum. (Sect. 8.) His Majesty may appoint judges of the Supreme Courts at Fort William and Madras, and the recorder of Bombay, alone or conjointly with other commissioners for adjudication of prizes and other maritime questions in India. (Sect. 25.)			May establish a bishoprick, &c. in India. (Sect. 49.) The King to approve all appointments of Governors or Commanders in Chief. (Sect. 80.) His Majesty's sovereignty over India continued. (Sect. 95.) Debts due to the King to be recovered in His Majesty's courts in India. (Sect. 111.)		
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	None but the Company or persons obtaining their license to trade in tea, or to export military stores to India. (Sect. 8 and 9.) Ships in Private-Trade not to go to India without licenses from the Directors. Special licenses for the continent of Asia, between the Indus and Malacca, or islands north of the equator, or Bencoolen, to be at the discretion of the directors subject to the control of the Board, who are to record their reasons. (Sect. 11.) Licenses for other places more north than eleven degrees south latitude, and between 64 and 150 degrees east longitude, to be granted by the Board of Control, who are to frame rules for the same; and in cases not falling within the rules, the special circumstances to be recorded and communicated to the directors. (Sect. 12.) South Sea Whalers to have licenses from the Board, and to be above 300 tons. (Sect. 32.) Persons residing in India without license may be sent home without being afterwards prosecuted. (Sect. 104.) Counterfeiting licenses, subjects parties to fine and imprisonment. (Sect. 120.)		
Offences committed against the natives of India out of the Company's territories to be proceeded against in the courts in India or in Great Britain, in the same manner as if committed within the Company's territories. (Sect. 67.)	Natives not to be subject to the Recorder's courts of judicature at Madras and Bombay in consequence of holding lands, or of being employed by the Company, a British subject, or the descendant of a British subject, &c. but only in actions for wrongs or trespasses. The rights of fathers and masters of families preserved to them according to their laws; and no act done in consequence of a rule or law of caste, so far as respects the members of the same family only, to be deemed a crime, although such act may not be justifiable by English laws. Matters of contract and dealing to be determined	.....	.....	.....	Natives may recover small debts due to them from British subjects before a justice of the peace. (Sect. 106.) Natives of India in the service of the Company subject to provincial courts. (Sect. 109.) Natives not to be transported to any place more than thirty degrees north and twenty-five degrees south of the line. Native troops to be subject to articles of war made by governments in India. (Sect. 96 and 97.)	.....	Natives first admitted to serve on Juries.

	1773. 13 Geo. III.	1777. 17 Geo. III.	1779. 19 Geo. III.	1781. 21 Geo. III.	1784. 24 Geo. III.	1786. 26 Geo. III.	1788. 28 Geo. III.	1791. 31 Geo. III.
	Cap. 63.			Cap. 70.	Cap. 25.		Cap. 8.	
NATIVES, *continued*	.....	.....	supreme court to be determined according to their own laws, &c. The forms of process framed by the supreme court to be submitted for his Majesty's approval. (Sect. 13 to 20.) Native magistrates not liable to arrest until after notice of information, and in default of appearing. (Sect. 24 to 26.) Certain native prisoners in Calcutta to be discharged. (Sect. 27.)	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
OFFICERS, OFFICES and SERVANTS	The Company's right to appoint officers and servants preserved to them. (Sect. 12.) No officer of the king or the Company to receive any present, &c. &c. except in the case of counsellors, physicians, &c. &c. (Sect. 23 to 25.) Servants of the Company prosecuted for breaches of trust, on conviction to be fined and imprisoned, dismissed the service, and sent home; no dismissed servant to be restored but with the consent of three-fourths of the Court of Directors, and also of three-fourths of the General Court, who may ballot on the question. (Sect. 33 to 35.)	.....	.....	.....	Servants of the crown or the Company, who may be guilty of extortion, may be tried by the new Court of Judicature. (See Court of Judicature. (Sect. 64 to 81.)	.....	.....	.....
PARLIAMENT	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	The Directors to lay annually before both Houses of Parliament an account of the produce of their respective presidencies. (Sect. 5.)	.....

1793. 33 Geo. III.	1797. 37 Geo. III.	1799. 39 & 40 G. III.	1807. 47 Geo. III.	1811. 51 Geo. III.	1813. 53 Geo. III.	1815. 55 Geo. III.	1826. 7 Geo. IV.
Cap. 52.	Cap. 142.	Cap. 79.	Cap. 68.	Cap. 75.	Cap. 155.		
.....	mined according to the laws and usages of the natives; and when the parties are Mahommedans and Gentoos, the cause to be tried according to the laws and usages of the defendant. (Sect. 11 and 13.) A registry of natives employed by the Company or by British subjects to be established as at Calcutta. (Sect. 15.) No loans, &c. to be made to native princes by British subjects but with the consent of the Governors and Councils, or the Court of Directors. (Sect. 28, 29.)						
For appointments, &c. &c. of Governor General, Governors, Commander-in-Chief, Members of Council (see Titles Governor General, Governors, &c.) His Majesty by sign manual, countersigned by the president of the board, may remove any officer or servant of the Company in India. Directors to maintain *full* power to recall their servants, except such as are appointed by the king in default of their appointment. Servants quitting the presidency except on known service of the Company to forfeit salary during such absence, and if proceeding to Europe, salary to cease from the day the presidency is quitted. (Sect. 35 to 37.) To obey the orders of Governor General when absent from Bengal, the same as if orders were issued by Governor General in Council. (Sect. 54.) Civil servants to have precedence according to seniority of appointment. Vacancies in the civil line under the degree of counsellor, to be filled from the presidency in which they occur; no servant under three years service to have above £500 per annum, under six years £1,500, under nine years £3,000, and under twelve years £4,000. Writers not to be sent out unless required in India; and neither writers nor cadets to be sent to India under fifteen and more than twenty-two years of age, unless cadets under twenty-five having served one year as commissioned officer in His Majesty's service. Collectors, &c. of revenues to take a certain oath. Official servants receiving presents, &c. deemed a misdemeanor. (Sect. 56 to 62.) Neglecting the orders of the Directors, wilful breach of duty, and making corrupt bargains, &c. to be deemed misdemeanors. British subjects amenable to courts in India and Great Britain for acts done in the territories of native princes as well as Company's territories. No action to be stayed or compounded without approbation of the board. Parties dismissed or suspended not to be restored. Persons absent from India above five years not allowed to return except in certain cases. (Sect. 65 to 70.) (For the manner in which servants may engage in trade, *see* Trade and Traders, *also* Illicit Trade.) The duty of £5 per cent. and £2 per cent. may be charged on goods to Company's servants, though lowered to £3 per cent. to private-traders. (Sect. 100.) The security given by servants, &c. to the Company to extend to the property of individuals under their care. (Sect. 106.) Servants, &c. may be appointed Justices of the Peace, Coroners, &c. &c. (Sect. 157.)	.....	The Court of Directors, with the approbation of the Board, may appoint what part of the civil servants for Fort St. George and Bombay, subject to either of the said presidencies, shall be subject to the presidencies of Fort William, Fort St. George, and Bombay, and may alter such distribution. (Sect. 1.)	Persons intended for the Civil service, having attained the age of seventeen, and being resident at Haileybury for their education, shall count any period passed after that age as time spent in India, to qualify them for certain salaries, &c. (Sect. 7.) All the Company's servants in India may subscribe to and become members, directors, or managers of public banks in India (except judges, who are not to be directors or managers, but may be members). (Sect. 8 to 10.)	Military officers dismissed by sentences of Courts Martial not to be restored without the approbation of the Board. (Sect. 4 and 5.)	In cases of an equal number of votes in General Courts or Courts of Directors the question to be considered as rejected, except in cases of two or more candidates for office, which are still to be determined by lot. (Sect. 77.) Vacancies of Governors or Commander-in-Chief to be filled by the Directors, subject to His Majesty's approbation. (Sect. 80.) Provisions of 33 Geo. III. cap. 52, respecting the periods of service necessary for qualification of civil servants in India, modified, *viz.*; appointments of more than £1,500 per annum may be given, after four years service; of more than £3,000 after seven; and of more than £4,000 (including the Council) after ten years. (Sect. 82.) Restoration of servants not valid without consent of the Board. (Sect. 83.) Generals, Colonels, and Lieut. Colonels commanding regiments may return to India after five years absence with consent of the Court and Board. (Sect. 84.) Restored civil servants to take precedence according to their seniority at the time of their departure from India, and may be appointed to boards, courts, and other official establishments, though they do not take precedence according to seniority of service. (Sect. 85 and 86.)		
Of the whole of the Company's affairs, both abroad and at home under various heads, to be laid before parliament within the first fourteen setting days after 30th March in each year. (Sect. 126.)	.....	.....	.....	So much of the 50th Geo. III. cap. 117, as directs accounts of increase and diminution of salary to be laid before parliament shall extend to the offices of the commissioners for the affairs of India. (Sect. 3.)	On the expiration of three years notice by Parliament, after 10th April 1831, and payment of what is due from the public to the Company, the term and the exclusive trade to cease; and notice by the speaker to be deemed a due notice. (Sect. 3 and 5.) Account of superannuations to be laid before parliament within fifteen days after the next meeting thereof. (Sect. 94.)		

	1773. 13 Geo. III.	1777. 17 Geo. III.	1779. 19 Geo. III.	1781. 21 Geo. III.	1784. 24 Geo. III.	1786. 26 Geo. III.	1788. 28 Geo. III.	1791. 31 Geo. III.
PASSAGE MONEY	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
PRIVATE TRADE AND TRADERS	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

1793. 33 Geo. III.	1797. 37 Geo. III.	1799. 39 & 40 G. III.	1807. 47 Geo. III.	1811. 51 Geo. III.	1813. 53 Geo. III.	1815. 55 Geo. III.	1826. 7 Geo. IV.
Cap. 52.					Cap. 155.		
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Passage Money to be allowed as follows: £ Governor-General ..... 5,000 Member of Council Bengal ..... 1,200 Commander in Chief..... 2,500 Chief Justice at Fort William ..... 1,500 Puisne Judges ditto ..... 1,000 Governor of Fort St. George ..... 3,000 Member of Council ditto ..... 1,000 Commander in Chief ditto ..... 2,000 Chief Justice ditto ..... 1,200 Puisne Judges ..... 1,000 Governor of Bombay ..... 2,500 Member of Council ditto ..... 1,000 Commander in Chief ditto ..... 1,500 Recorder ditto..... 1,000 Governor of Prince of Wales' Island 1,200 Recorder ditto..... 1,000 Bishop of Calcutta ..... 1,200 Archdeacons, each ..... 500 (Sect. 89.)		
In case of cession from the Chinese government of territory separate from the Continent of China, any of his Majesty's subjects may export British or Irish manufactures in C[illegible]y's ships, under certain regulations to be approved by the Board; the goods to be consigned to the Company's Supra Cargoes, or persons licensed by the Directors. Ships in the southern whale fishery may sail into the Pacific Ocean by Cape Horn, under certain restrictions. Ships trading to the north west coast of America may dispose of the cargoes obtained there in the isles of Japan, the coasts of Korea and Canton, and may proceed from thence to the north west coast of America, under the regulations of the Directors, with the approbation of the Board; no extra power to be vested in the Supra Cargoes or other Company's servants beyond what they now possess over the ships in the Company's service. Disposal of goods contrary to license, &c. to be deemed a misdemeanor, and subject to the penalty of illicit trading, &c. (Sect. 76 to 80.) Any of his Majesty's subjects may export to India articles of the growth or manufacture of his Majesty's dominions (military stores excepted), and may import goods from India (except piece goods manufactured with silk or cotton). No person to export or import the above prohibited goods without a license from the Company. Should the Company not supply the market with the prohibited goods, the Board may permit individuals to make up the deficiency. Should the Company also not export a sufficient quantity of copper by 1st August in each year, (*viz.* 1,000 tons) any persons may export in the Company's ships, making up the deficiency; applications for shipping such copper to be made to the Company's Secretary between the 31st August and 14th October, the tonnage so granted not to be considered as part of the private-trade of the season; the Board may enlarge the quantity of tonnage for excepted articles, but not to permit the import or export of articles contrary to former acts. (Sect. 81 to 86.) Goods imported in Private-Trade to be secured in the Company's warehouses and publicly sold, &c. and goods of private merchants to be registered previous to shipping, &c.; to be subject to the same rates as those of the Company. The Company was not liable to pay for embezzlement of goods, &c. Securities given by the servants of the Company to extend to the property of individuals, &c. (Sect. 102 to 106.) Company to provide 3,000 tons of shipping for private-trade; to be increased or diminished by the Board; Directors may appeal therefrom to the King in Council. In time	.....	.....	.....	.....	Ships in private trade to be above 350 tons. To clear out from some port in the United Kingdom. To be licensed by the Court, and not to sail without a manifest, or giving an attested list of persons and arms on board. (Sect. 10, 11, 13, 15.)	.....	*Note.* By the 4th Geo. IV., cap. 80. Limitation as to tonnage done away.

	1773. 13 Geo. III.	1777. 17 Geo. III.	1779. 19 Geo. III.	1781. 21 Geo. III.	1784. 24 Geo. III.	1786. 26 Geo. III.	1788. 28 Geo. III.	1791. 31 Geo. III.
	Cap. 63.			Cap. 65.				
PRIVATE TRADE AND TRADERS *continued*	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
PROPRIETORS	No Proprietor to vote in the general court, or at the election of Directors, unless possessed of £1,000 for twelve calendar months (unless such stock shall have been obtained by bequest or by marriage, &c.). A Proprietor possessed of £1,000 stock entitled to one vote; of £3,000 to two; of £6,000 to three; and £10,000 to four. Proprietors to take a certain oath before voting for Directors; which, if false, subjected them to certain penalties. (Sect. 3 to 6.)							
SALARIES, GRATUITIES, PENSIONS, &c.	The salary of the Governor General..... £ 25,000 To each member of council in Bengal ..... 10,000 Chief Justice of Supreme Court at Calcutta ..... 8,000 To each of the Judges of the Court..... 6,000 These salaries to commence, when the party appointed is in England, at the period of embarkation; when in India, upon taking office. (Sect. 21 and 22.)	.....	.....	Persons appointed eventually to succeed to the office of Governor General, Governors, Members of Council, or Commanders in Chief, not to receive any salary till they enter upon those offices, and such parties being only provisionally appointed, not to receive the salaries attached to those offices. (Sect. 36.) Cap. 70. Salaries not to be paid to native officers until registered. (Sect. 15.)	.....	.....	.....	.....

1793. 33 Geo. III.	1797. 37 Geo. III.	1799. 39 & 40 G. III.	1807. 47 Geo. III.	1811. 51 Geo. III.	1813. 53 Geo. III.	1815. 55 Geo. III.	1826. 7 Geo. IV.
Cap. 52.	Cap. 142.	Cap. 79.			Cap. 155.	Cap. 64.	
time of peace, freight on private goods £5 per ton out, and £15 per ton home, an increase in case of war. Consent of the Board necessary to the increase of rate, &c. Persons intending to export goods to give notice to the Company's Secretary, and persons intending to import to give notice to the Secretary of the presidency. Vacant tonnage may be occupied by the Company's goods; and if more tonnage required than is allotted, the quantity allotted to be divided equally among the parties applying for the same. (Sect. 87 to 94.) Civil servants of the Company or licensed persons may act as consignees, &c. If the Directors do not license a sufficient number of persons for that purpose, the Board may do so; to be liable to the authority of the Company, and to reside within ten miles of a principal settlement. (Sect. 95 to 98.) A charge of £3 per cent substituted (instead of a duty of £5 and a charge of £2 per cent. on goods from India, which are repealed); but not to affect imports from China, nor present or future engagements with the Commanders, &c. of the Company's shipping. (Sect. 99, 100.) Directors, with the Board's approval, to form rules for sales of raw silk, &c. (Sect. 101.)							
The whole salaries and expenses of the Board not to exceed £16,000 per annum; to be paid by the Company. (Sect. 5.) Salaries in India not to be increased, nor any gratuities to be paid there, by order of the Board, except proposed by the Directors. (Sect. 17 and 18.) Persons appointed eventually to succeed to the offices of governor general, governors, members of council, or commander in chief, not to receive any salary until they enter upon those offices; and persons taking upon them such offices provisionally, if they forego their stated offices, to receive salaries attached to the new offices. (Sect. 27 and 29.) Commanders in chief, when appointed members of council, not to receive any salary as members of council, except specially appointed so to do. (Sect. 32.) Salaries to cease on resignation of office; if the presidency is left salary to cease, and if the party does not return, salary to cease from the period of quitting the presidency. (Sect. 37.). Three years residence in India qualifies for offices of £500, six years for £1,500, nine years for £3,000, and twelve years for £4,000 per annum. (Sect. 57 and 58.) No new salaries beyond £200 a year to be granted without the consent of the Board. (Sect. 125.)	Directors to cause to be paid £5,000 to the Recorders of Madras and Bombay; such salaries to commence, when parties in England, on embarkation, &c, when in India, upon their taking office. Acting Recorders to be allowed a proportion of salary. (Sect. 19, 20, 23.)	The salary of the Chief Judge at Madras to be £6,000, and that of the other Judges £5,000 per annum; to commence when parties in England, &c. (Sect. 6 and 7.)	.....	.....	No gratuity above £600 to be good unless sanctioned by the Proprietors and confirmed by the Board. (Sect. 88.) Salaries of bishops and archdeacons to be paid out of territorial revenue. (Sect. 49.) Civil servants qualified for salaries as follows, *viz.* £. After four years, to.... 1,500 Seven years..... 3,000 Ten years ..... 4,000 (Sect. 82.) Salaries of all officers, &c. to commence on taking office. (Sect. 89.) Salaries and expenses of the Board of Commissioners not to exceed £26,000 per annum. (Sect. 90.)	Neither the Proprietors nor the Directors to charge the Company with any gratuity above £600, unless confirmed by the Board. (Sect. 1.)	

	1773. 13 Geo. III.	1777. 17 Geo. III.	1779. 19 Geo. III.	1781. 21 Geo. III.	1784. 24 Geo. III.	1786. 26 Geo. III.	1788. 28 Geo. III.	1791. 31 Geo. III.
SECRET COMMITTEE	Cap. 63.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
SHIPS AND SHIPPING	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
SUPERANNUATIONS	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
TEA	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

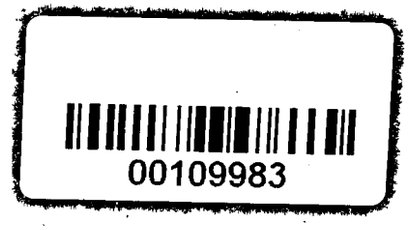
1793. 33 Geo. III.	1797. 37 Geo. III.	1799. 39 & 40 G. III.	1807. 47 Geo. III.	1811. 51 Geo. III.	1813. 53 Geo. III.	1815. 55 Geo. III.	1826. 7 Geo. IV.
Cap. 52.	Cap. 117.			Cap. 75.	Cap. 155.		
Directors to appoint a Secret Committee, to consist of three of their number, who are to take a certain oath; the Board may send orders requiring secrecy to the Secret Committee, who are to forward them to India, provided they relate to war or peace; the dispatches of the Secret Committee to be prepared only by the Secretary of the Court of Directors or Examiner of Indian correspondence, except with the consent of the Board; an oath to be taken by the parties preparing the dispatches. Governments in India may send dispatches to the Secret Committee, who are to deliver them to the Board. (Sect. 19 to 22.)	.....	.....	.....	.....	Secret Committee not to disclose dispatches sent from the presidencies relative to war, peace, or negociations, until authorised by the Board of Commissioners. (Sect. 73.) A new oath to be taken by the members of the Secret Committee. (Sect. 74.) Also a new oath of secrecy to be taken by persons employed in preparing or transmitting secret dispatches. (Sect. 76.)		
.....	Ships of countries in amity with his Majesty may import, and export, from the British possessions in India goods, permitted by the Court of Directors, with the consent of the Board. (Sect. 1 and 2.)	.....	.....	The Court of Directors, in cases of unforeseen exigency, may take up private ships for one voyage; reasons for so doing to be stated in the minutes of the court, and reported to the proprietors. (Sect. 6.)	Navigation Act not to prevent the importation of goods the produce of any places within the charter, except tea, from any other places within the charter, except China. (Sect. 7.) Ships in private trade to go certain limits without licence from directors. (Sect. 11.) No ship [illegible]50 tons to clear out for or [illegible] to carry at any place within the limits of the Company's charter. (Sect. 13.) No ship in private trade to clear out or enter without giving an attested list of persons and arms on board, and accounting for them; also a manifest of the cargo, &c. (Sect. 14 and 15.) The Company authorized to use India built shipping till 1st August 1814; his Majesty in Council may authorize private traders for the like term, and ships so authorized not liable to forfeit. (Sect. 30 and 31.) South Sea whalers to be 350 tons burthen, to have a license from the board restricted to certain limits. (Sect. 32.) Ships driven by stress of weather within certain bounds not liable to forfeit. (Sect. 41.)	.....	*Note.* By the 4th Geo. IV. cap. 80, Limitation as to Tonnage done away.
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	His Majesty empowered to grant superannuations to the officers of the Board of Control; previous service to be taken into account. (Sect. 91 and 92.) The Court of Directors empowered to grant superannuations to Company's servants in England. Account of superannuations to be laid before parliament within fifteen days after the next meeting thereof. (Sect. 93 and 94.)		
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Exclusive trade in tea continued to the Company for a further period of twenty years; may cease upon three years' notice after the 10th April 1831, and payment by the public of what is due to the Company. (Sect. 2 and 3.) None but the Company, or parties obtaining their license, to trade in tea. (Sect. 8.)		

	1773. 13 Geo. III.	1777. 17 Geo. III.	1779. 19 Geo. III.	1781. 21 Geo. III.	1784. 24 Geo. III.	1786. 26 Geo. III.	1788. 28 Geo. III.	1791. 31 Geo. III
TERRITORIAL POSSESSIONS AND REVENUES	.....	.....	Cap. 61. Continued to the Company to the 5th April 1781; on expiration of that term, rights of the Crown and the Company not to be affected thereby. (Sect. 1 to 6.)	Cap. 65. Further continued to three years after 1st March 1791; the claims of the Crown and Company not affected thereby. (Sect. 8.)	.....	.....	.....	.....
TRADE.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
TRANSPORTATION	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
VACANCIES	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

1793. 33 Geo. III.	1797. 37 Geo. III.	1799. 39 & 40 G. III.	1807. 47 Geo. III.	1811. 51 Geo. III.	1813. 53 Geo. III.	1815. 55 Geo. III.	1826. 7 Geo. IV.
Cap. 52.	Cap. 142.	Cap. 79.	.....	.....	Cap. 155.		
Continued to 1st March 1814, including three years notice to be given by parliament, if the exclusive trade is to cease at that term. (Sect. 1.) Surplus revenues how to be applied; accounts of revenues, &c. to be laid annually before parliament. (Sect. 107 and 126.)	His Majesty may direct certain allowances to Judges, &c. to be paid out of revenues on returning from India, after certain residence there; and Directors to order salary to the Judges at Madras to be paid from revenues. (Sect. 2 and 3.)	The Directors, with consent of the Board, may appoint what part of the territories and revenues subject to Fort St. George and Bombay shall be subject to Fort William, Fort St. George or Bombay, and may alter such appointments. (Sect. 1.)			Former territorial acquisitions in India with late acquisitions on the continent of Asia, or any island north of the equator, continued in the government of the Company for a further term of twenty years. The territorial revenues to be applied: 1st. In maintaining forces; 2d. In paying interest of Indian debt; 3d. Expenses of establishments; 4th. Liquidation of territorial debt; or as Directors with consent of Board direct. (Sect. 55.) A sum equal to payments from commercial funds at home, on account of territorial charges in each year, after deducting amount of payments abroad for commercial establishments, to be annually appropriated to investment or remittance, at the option of Directors. Excess in one year to be taken into account in the next. (Sect. 56.) Duties on Company's goods and duties on private trade goods to be considered as territorial revenue, and subject to the control of the Board. (Sect. 67.) Board to have control over all territorial revenue (except sums issued for payments on account of territorial charges in India, to commercial purposes.		
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	After 10th April 1814 all of His Majesty's subjects may trade to and from the United Kingdom to ports and places within the Company's limits (except China) in ships under certain regulations. (Sect. 6.) The Company alone allowed to trade in tea and export military stores, &c. (Sect. 8 and 9.)		
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Offences punishable with transportation, *viz.* 1. Forgery of deeds, wills, &c. (Sect. 115.) 2. Counterfeiting current coin. (Sect. 116.) 3. For life, uttering counterfeit coin. (Sect. 117.) Certificate of former conviction in the courts sufficient proof of such conviction. (Sect. 118.) Local Governments to carry sentence into execution, but natives not to be transported beyond certain distance. (Sect. 121.)		
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Vacancies of governors and commanders in chief to be filled by the Court, subject to his Majesty's approbation; this not to affect the right of Directors to recall. (Sect. 81.) Vacancies in India, with the exceptions of Members of Council; General officer on the staff; Advocate and Attorney General; Attorneys, Chaplains; Offices or employments usually filled by uncovenanted servants; Writers, Cadets; Assistant surgeons; not to be supplied without the approbation of the Board. (Sect. 81.)		

	1773. 13 Geo. III.	1777. 17 Geo. III.	1779. 19 Geo. III.	1781. 21 Geo. III.	1784. 24 Geo. III.	1786. 26 Geo. III.	1788. 28 Geo. III.	1791. 31 Geo. III.
WAR, PEACE, &c...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

1793. 33 Geo. III.	1797. 37 Geo. III.	1799. 39& 40 G.III.	1807. 47 Geo. III.	1811. 51 Geo. III.	1813. 53 Geo. III.	1815. 55 Geo. III.	1826. 7 Geo. IV.
Cap. 52.							
Governments of Fort St. George or Bombay not to declare war (except in cases of emergency) but by the express orders of the Governor General in Council, the Court of Directors, or Secret Committee by the authority of the Board. Treaties, &c. (if possible) to be subject to the ratification of the Governor General in Council; the subordinate Governments to yield obedience to the orders of the Governor General in Council on the subjects of war. (Sect. 43.) The Board may send orders to the Secret Committee of the Court of Directors concerning war, peace, &c., with the native powers of India, such orders to be forwarded to India; the Governments in India may also send dispatches to the Secret Committee on the subject of war, &c. War not to be declared by the Governor General in Council at Fort William without the command of the Directors, &c. except preparations of hostilities shall have been made, &c. Communication of commencement of hostilities, &c. to be made to the Directors, &c. (Sect. 42.)							
No more writers to be sent out than necessary to supply the establishment. (Sect. 59.)	.....	.....	.....	.....	No person to l wr unless he s four terms at the shall produce a cer conformity to the rules. 46.)		cap. 56. persons may be sent to India as Writers on producing testimonials, and passing certain examinations.



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